
حمٓ
القرآن الكريم
JUZ 26

Juz 26 - حٰمٓ

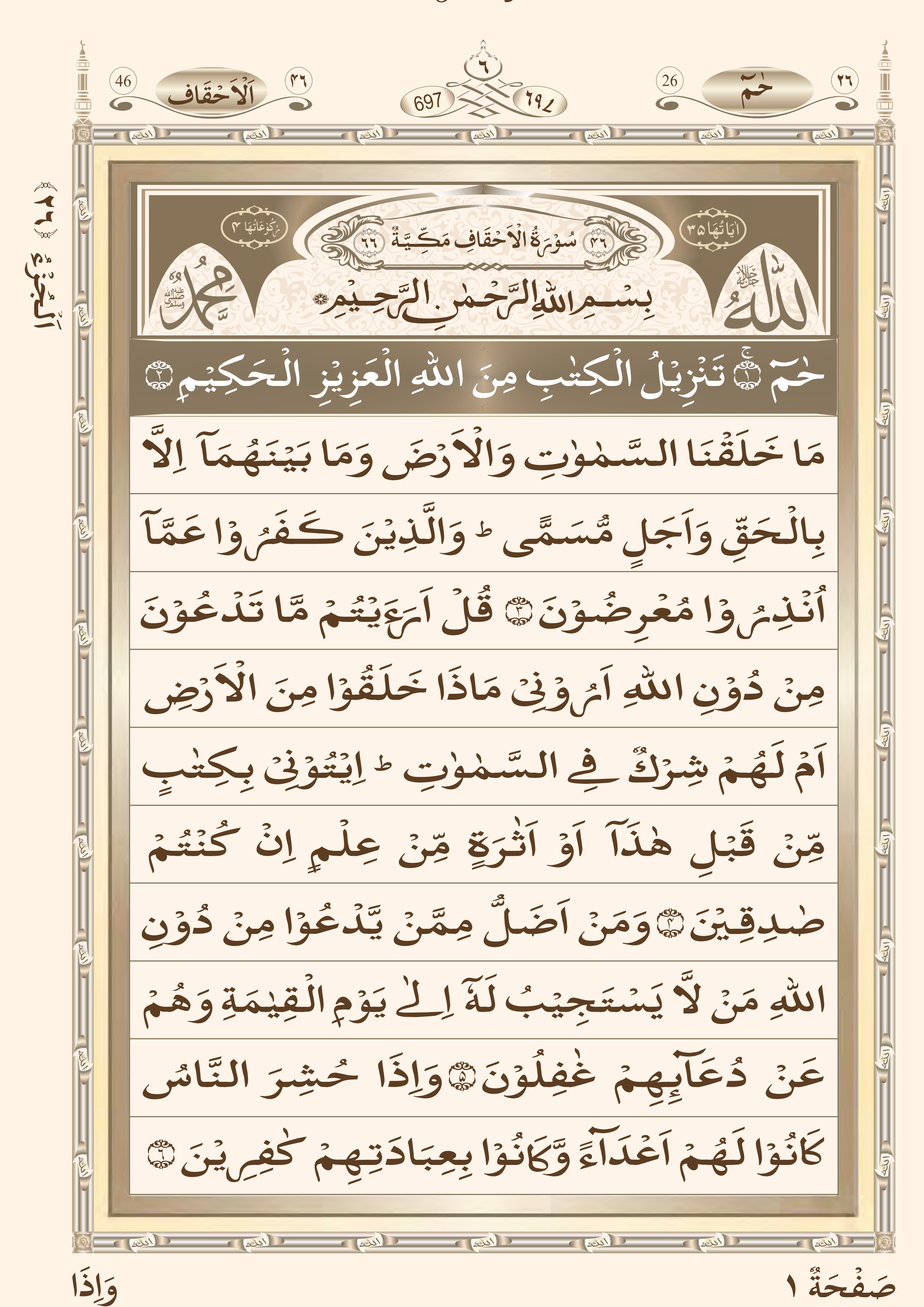
اَلْاَحْقَاف ٤٦	مُحَمَّد ٤٧	اَلْفَتْح ٤٨
اَلْحُجُرٰت ٤٩	قٓ ٥٠	اَلذّٰرِيٰت ٥١

¼ - الرّبـع	½ - النصف	¾ - الثلٰثة

Legend

Verses of Caution in Recitation	Method & Dua - Khatmal Qur'aan	Takbir for Last 22 Surahs
Index Revelation Order	Index Surahs	Index Sajdah Tilawaah
Etiquette of Recitation	Ta'awwuz & Tasmiyyah	Dua for Memorisation
Summarised Tajweed Rules	Stop Signs	Recitation of the Qur'aan

Nurul Huda Publications



سُوۡرَةُ الۡاَحۡقَافِ مَكِّيَّةٌ (٤٦) (٦٦)

اٰيَاتُهَا ٣٥ — رُكُوۡعَاتُهَا ٤

اللّٰه جَلَّ جَلَالُهٗ — مُحَمَّد صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيۡهِ وَسَلَّمَ

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ

حٰمٓ ۚ ۝١ تَنۡزِيۡلُ الۡكِتٰبِ مِنَ اللّٰهِ الۡعَزِيۡزِ الۡحَكِيۡمِ ۝٢

مَا خَلَقۡنَا السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالۡاَرۡضَ وَمَا بَيۡنَهُمَاۤ اِلَّا

بِالۡحَقِّ وَاَجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى ؕ وَالَّذِيۡنَ كَفَرُوۡا عَمَّاۤ

اُنۡذِرُوۡا مُعۡرِضُوۡنَ ۝٣ قُلۡ اَرَءَيۡتُمۡ مَّا تَدۡعُوۡنَ

مِنۡ دُوۡنِ اللّٰهِ اَرُوۡنِىۡ مَاذَا خَلَقُوۡا مِنَ الۡاَرۡضِ

اَمۡ لَهُمۡ شِرۡكٌ فِى السَّمٰوٰتِ ؕ اِيۡتُوۡنِىۡ بِكِتٰبٍ

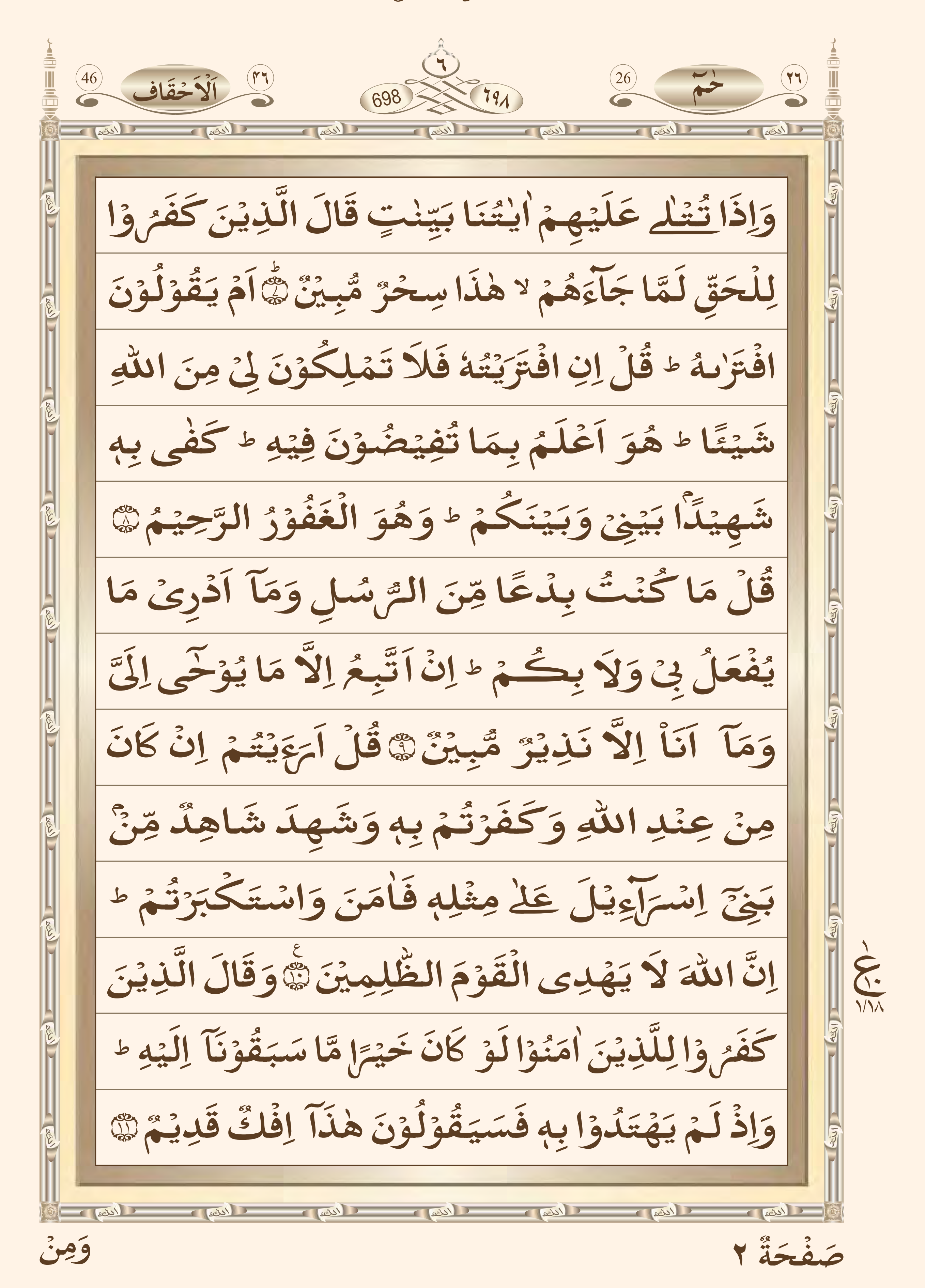
مِّنۡ قَبۡلِ هٰذَاۤ اَوۡ اَثٰرَةٍ مِّنۡ عِلۡمٍ اِنۡ كُنۡتُمۡ

صٰدِقِيۡنَ ۝٤ وَمَنۡ اَضَلُّ مِمَّنۡ يَّدۡعُوۡا مِنۡ دُوۡنِ

اللّٰهِ مَنۡ لَّا يَسۡتَجِيۡبُ لَهٗۤ اِلٰى يَوۡمِ الۡقِيٰمَةِ وَهُمۡ

عَنۡ دُعَآئِهِمۡ غٰفِلُوۡنَ ۝٥ وَاِذَا حُشِرَ النَّاسُ

كَانُوۡا لَهُمۡ اَعۡدَآءً وَّكَانُوۡا بِعِبَادَتِهِمۡ كٰفِرِيۡنَ ۝٦



وَاِذَا تُتْلٰى عَلَيْهِمْ اٰيٰتُنَا بَيِّنٰتٍ قَالَ الَّذِيْنَ كَفَرُوْا

لِلْحَقِّ لَمَّا جَآءَهُمْ لا هٰذَا سِحْرٌ مُّبِيْنٌ ﴿٧﴾ اَمْ يَقُوْلُوْنَ

افْتَرٰىهُ ط قُلْ اِنِ افْتَرَيْتُهٗ فَلَا تَمْلِكُوْنَ لِيْ مِنَ اللّٰهِ

شَيْئًا ط هُوَ اَعْلَمُ بِمَا تُفِيْضُوْنَ فِيْهِ ط كَفٰى بِهٖ

شَهِيْدًا بَيْنِيْ وَبَيْنَكُمْ ط وَهُوَ الْغَفُوْرُ الرَّحِيْمُ ﴿٨﴾

قُلْ مَا كُنْتُ بِدْعًا مِّنَ الرُّسُلِ وَمَآ اَدْرِيْ مَا

يُفْعَلُ بِيْ وَلَا بِكُمْ ط اِنْ اَتَّبِعُ اِلَّا مَا يُوْحٰى اِلَيَّ

وَمَآ اَنَا اِلَّا نَذِيْرٌ مُّبِيْنٌ ﴿٩﴾ قُلْ اَرَءَيْتُمْ اِنْ كَانَ

مِنْ عِنْدِ اللّٰهِ وَكَفَرْتُمْ بِهٖ وَشَهِدَ شَاهِدٌ مِّنْۢ

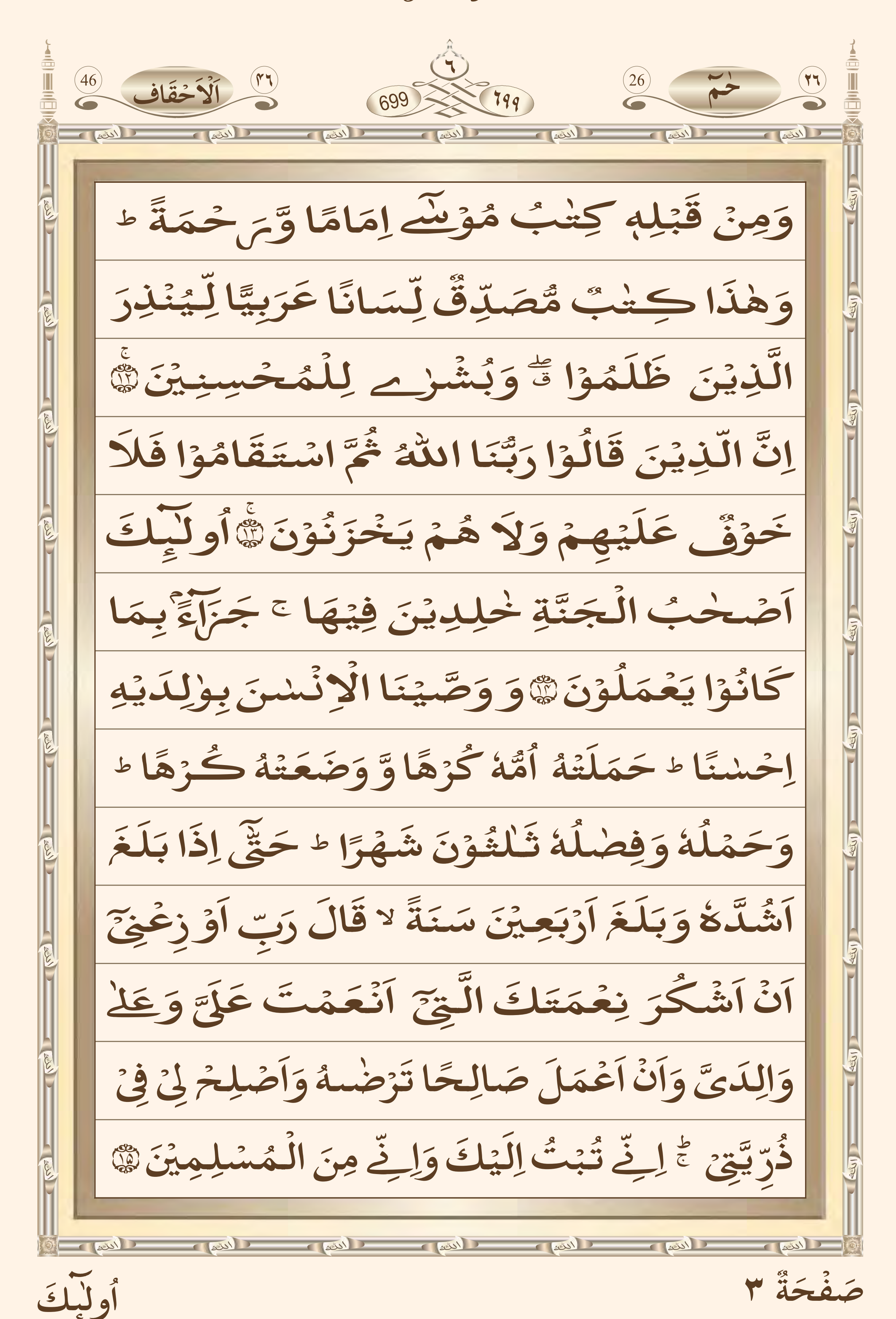
بَنِيْۤ اِسْرَآءِيْلَ عَلٰى مِثْلِهٖ فَاٰمَنَ وَاسْتَكْبَرْتُمْ ط

اِنَّ اللّٰهَ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الظّٰلِمِيْنَ ﴿١٠﴾ وَقَالَ الَّذِيْنَ

كَفَرُوْا لِلَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا لَوْ كَانَ خَيْرًا مَّا سَبَقُوْنَآ اِلَيْهِ ط

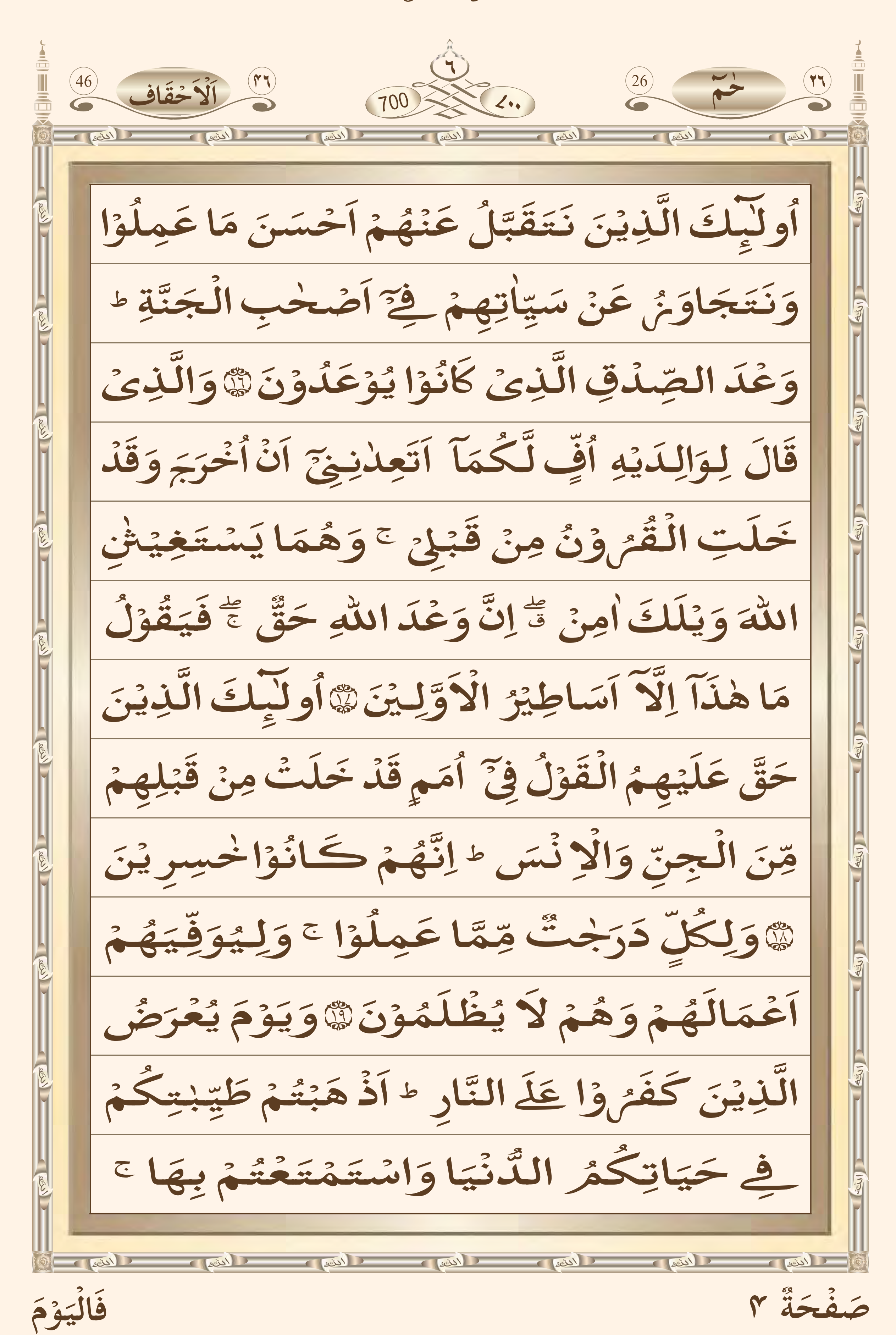
وَاِذْ لَمْ يَهْتَدُوْا بِهٖ فَسَيَقُوْلُوْنَ هٰذَآ اِفْكٌ قَدِيْمٌ ﴿١١﴾

ع ١٠ ١/١٨



وَمِنۡ قَبۡلِهٖ كِتٰبُ مُوۡسٰٓى اِمَامًا وَّرَحۡمَةً ؕ
وَهٰذَا كِتٰبٌ مُّصَدِّقٌ لِّسَانًا عَرَبِيًّا لِّيُنۡذِرَ
الَّذِيۡنَ ظَلَمُوۡا ۖ وَبُشۡرٰى لِلۡمُحۡسِنِيۡنَ ۚ ﴿۱۲﴾
اِنَّ الَّذِيۡنَ قَالُوۡا رَبُّنَا اللّٰهُ ثُمَّ اسۡتَقَامُوۡا فَلَا
خَوۡفٌ عَلَيۡهِمۡ وَلَا هُمۡ يَحۡزَنُوۡنَ ۚ ﴿۱۳﴾ اُولٰٓـئِكَ
اَصۡحٰبُ الۡجَـنَّةِ خٰلِدِيۡنَ فِيۡهَا ۚ جَزَآءًۢ بِمَا
كَانُوۡا يَعۡمَلُوۡنَ ﴿۱۴﴾ وَوَصَّيۡنَا الۡاِنۡسٰنَ بِوَالِدَيۡهِ
اِحۡسٰنًا ؕ حَمَلَتۡهُ اُمُّهٗ كُرۡهًا وَّوَضَعَتۡهُ كُرۡهًا ؕ
وَحَمۡلُهٗ وَفِصٰلُهٗ ثَلٰثُوۡنَ شَهۡرًا ؕ حَتّٰٓى اِذَا بَلَغَ
اَشُدَّهٗ وَبَلَغَ اَرۡبَعِيۡنَ سَنَةً ۙ قَالَ رَبِّ اَوۡزِعۡنِىۡۤ
اَنۡ اَشۡكُرَ نِعۡمَتَكَ الَّتِىۡۤ اَنۡعَمۡتَ عَلَىَّ وَعَلٰى
وَالِدَىَّ وَاَنۡ اَعۡمَلَ صَالِحًا تَرۡضٰٮهُ وَاَصۡلِحۡ لِىۡ فِىۡ
ذُرِّيَّتِىۡ ۚ اِنِّىۡ تُبۡتُ اِلَيۡكَ وَاِنِّىۡ مِنَ الۡمُسۡلِمِيۡنَ ﴿۱۵﴾

Comp. Stop - م Req. Stop - ۝ ط Stop or Cont. - ق ۖ ج Valid Pause - قف Continue - لا ۗ ز



اُولٰٓئِكَ الَّذِيۡنَ نَتَقَبَّلُ عَنۡهُمۡ اَحۡسَنَ مَا عَمِلُوۡا

وَنَتَجَاوَزُ عَنۡ سَيِّاٰتِهِمۡ فِىۡۤ اَصۡحٰبِ الۡجَـنَّةِ ؕ

وَعۡدَ الصِّدۡقِ الَّذِىۡ كَانُوۡا يُوۡعَدُوۡنَ ﴿۱۶﴾ وَالَّذِىۡ

قَالَ لِوَالِدَيۡهِ اُفٍّ لَّـكُمَاۤ اَتَعِدٰنِنِىۡۤ اَنۡ اُخۡرَجَ وَقَدۡ

خَلَتِ الۡقُرُوۡنُ مِنۡ قَبۡلِىۡ ۚ وَهُمَا يَسۡتَغِيۡثٰنِ

اللّٰهَ وَيۡلَكَ اٰمِنۡ ۖ اِنَّ وَعۡدَ اللّٰهِ حَقٌّ ۖۚ فَيَـقُوۡلُ

مَا هٰذَاۤ اِلَّاۤ اَسَاطِيۡرُ الۡاَوَّلِيۡنَ ﴿۱۷﴾ اُولٰٓئِكَ الَّذِيۡنَ

حَقَّ عَلَيۡهِمُ الۡقَوۡلُ فِىۡۤ اُمَمٍ قَدۡ خَلَتۡ مِنۡ قَبۡلِهِمۡ

مِّنَ الۡجِنِّ وَالۡاِنۡسِ ؕ اِنَّهُمۡ كَانُوۡا خٰسِرِيۡنَ

﴿۱۸﴾ وَلِكُلٍّ دَرَجٰتٌ مِّمَّا عَمِلُوۡا ۚ وَلِيُوَفِّيَهُمۡ

اَعۡمَالَهُمۡ وَهُمۡ لَا يُظۡلَمُوۡنَ ﴿۱۹﴾ وَيَوۡمَ يُعۡرَضُ

الَّذِيۡنَ كَفَرُوۡا عَلَى النَّارِ ؕ اَذۡهَبۡتُمۡ طَيِّبٰتِكُمۡ

فِىۡ حَيَاتِكُمُ الدُّنۡيَا وَاسۡتَمۡتَعۡتُمۡ بِهَا ۚ

فَالْيَوْمَ تُجْزَوْنَ عَذَابَ الْهُوْنِ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ
تَسْتَكْبِرُوْنَ فِي الْاَرْضِ بِغَيْرِ الْحَقِّ وَبِمَا كُنْتُمْ
تَفْسُقُوْنَ ۝٢٠ وَاذْكُرْ اَخَا عَادٍ ؕ اِذْ اَنْذَرَ قَوْمَهٗ
بِالْاَحْقَافِ وَقَدْ خَلَتِ النُّذُرُ مِنْۢ بَيْنِ يَدَيْهِ وَمِنْ
خَلْفِهٖٓ اَلَّا تَعْبُدُوْٓا اِلَّا اللّٰهَ ؕ اِنِّيْٓ اَخَافُ عَلَيْكُمْ
عَذَابَ يَوْمٍ عَظِيْمٍ ۝٢١ قَالُوْٓا اَجِئْتَنَا لِتَاْفِكَنَا عَنْ
اٰلِهَتِنَا ۚ فَاْتِنَا بِمَا تَعِدُنَآ اِنْ كُنْتَ مِنَ الصّٰدِقِيْنَ ۝٢٢
قَالَ اِنَّمَا الْعِلْمُ عِنْدَ اللّٰهِ ۖ وَاُبَلِّغُكُمْ مَّآ اُرْسِلْتُ بِهٖ
وَلٰكِنِّيْٓ اَرٰىكُمْ قَوْمًا تَجْهَلُوْنَ ۝٢٣ فَلَمَّا رَاَوْهُ عَارِضًا
مُّسْتَقْبِلَ اَوْدِيَتِهِمْ ۙ قَالُوْا هٰذَا عَارِضٌ مُّمْطِرُنَا ؕ
بَلْ هُوَ مَا اسْتَعْجَلْتُمْ بِهٖ ؕ رِيْحٌ فِيْهَا عَذَابٌ اَلِيْمٌ ۝٢٤ ۙ
تُدَمِّرُ كُلَّ شَيْءٍۢ بِاَمْرِ رَبِّهَا فَاَصْبَحُوْا لَا يُرٰٓى اِلَّا
مَسٰكِنُهُمْ ؕ كَذٰلِكَ نَجْزِي الْقَوْمَ الْمُجْرِمِيْنَ ۝٢٥

ع ٢ ٢/١٨

وَلَقَدْ مَكَّنّٰهُمْ فِيْمَآ اِنْ مَّكَّنّٰكُمْ فِيْهِ وَجَعَلْنَا لَهُمْ سَمْعًا

وَّاَبْصَارًا وَّاَفْـِٕدَةً ۖ فَمَآ اَغْنٰى عَنْهُمْ سَمْعُهُمْ وَلَآ

اَبْصَارُهُمْ وَلَآ اَفْـِٕدَتُهُمْ مِّنْ شَيْءٍ اِذْ كَانُوْا يَجْحَدُوْنَ ۙ

بِاٰيٰتِ اللّٰهِ وَحَاقَ بِهِمْ مَّا كَانُوْا بِهٖ يَسْتَهْزِءُوْنَ ۧ (٢٦)

ع ٣ ٦ ٣/١٨

وَلَقَدْ اَهْلَكْنَا مَا حَوْلَكُمْ مِّنَ الْقُرٰى وَصَرَّفْنَا

الْاٰيٰتِ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَرْجِعُوْنَ (٢٧) فَلَوْلَا نَصَرَهُمُ الَّذِيْنَ

اتَّخَذُوْا مِنْ دُوْنِ اللّٰهِ قُرْبَانًا اٰلِهَةً ۭ بَلْ ضَلُّوْا

عَنْهُمْ ۚ وَذٰلِكَ اِفْكُهُمْ وَمَا كَانُوْا يَفْتَرُوْنَ (٢٨) وَاِذْ

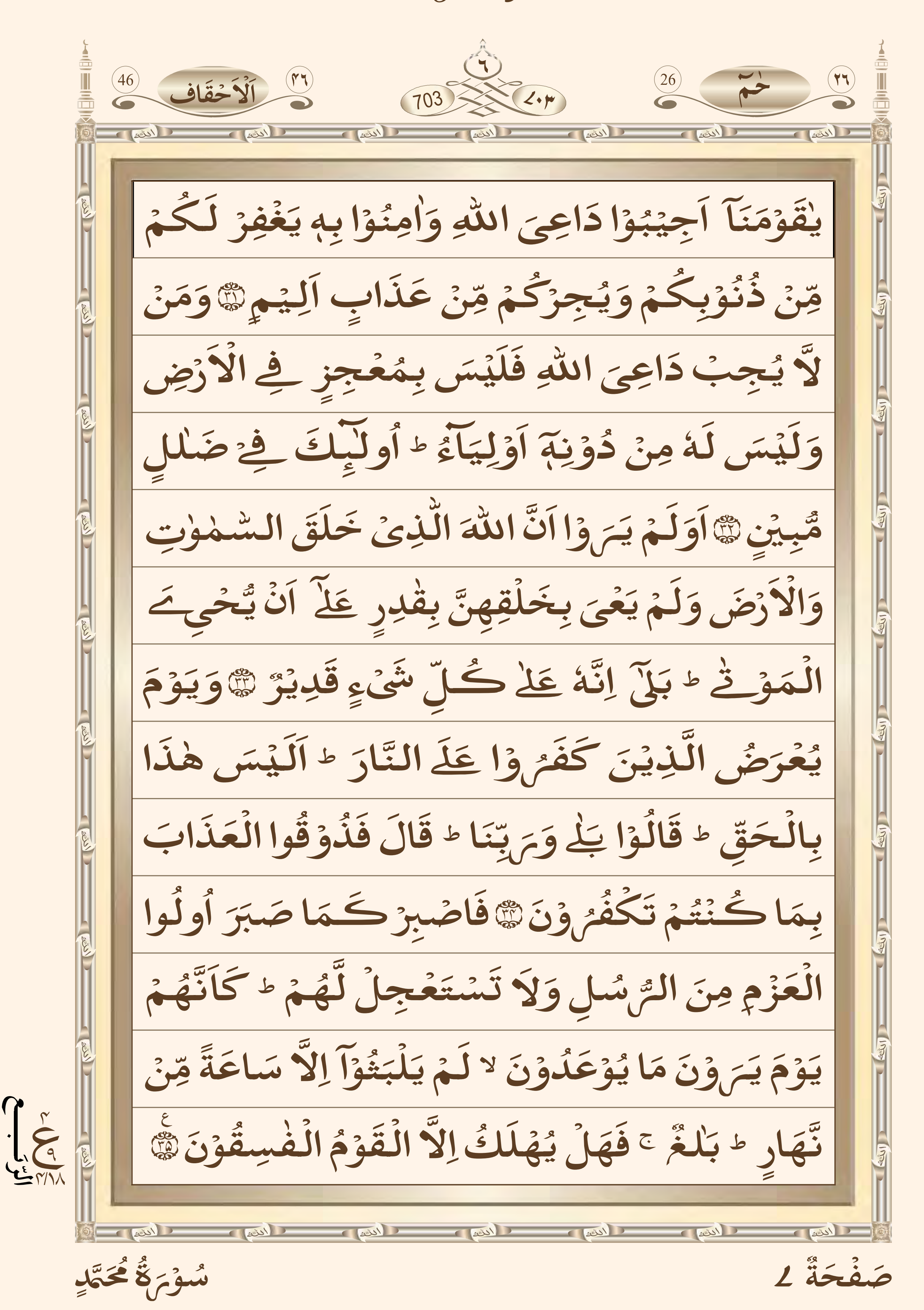
صَرَفْنَآ اِلَيْكَ نَفَرًا مِّنَ الْجِنِّ يَسْتَمِعُوْنَ الْقُرْاٰنَ ۚ

فَلَمَّا حَضَرُوْهُ قَالُوْٓا اَنْصِتُوْا ۚ فَلَمَّا قُضِيَ وَلَّوْا

اِلٰى قَوْمِهِمْ مُّنْذِرِيْنَ (٢٩) قَالُوْا يٰقَوْمَنَآ اِنَّا سَمِعْنَا

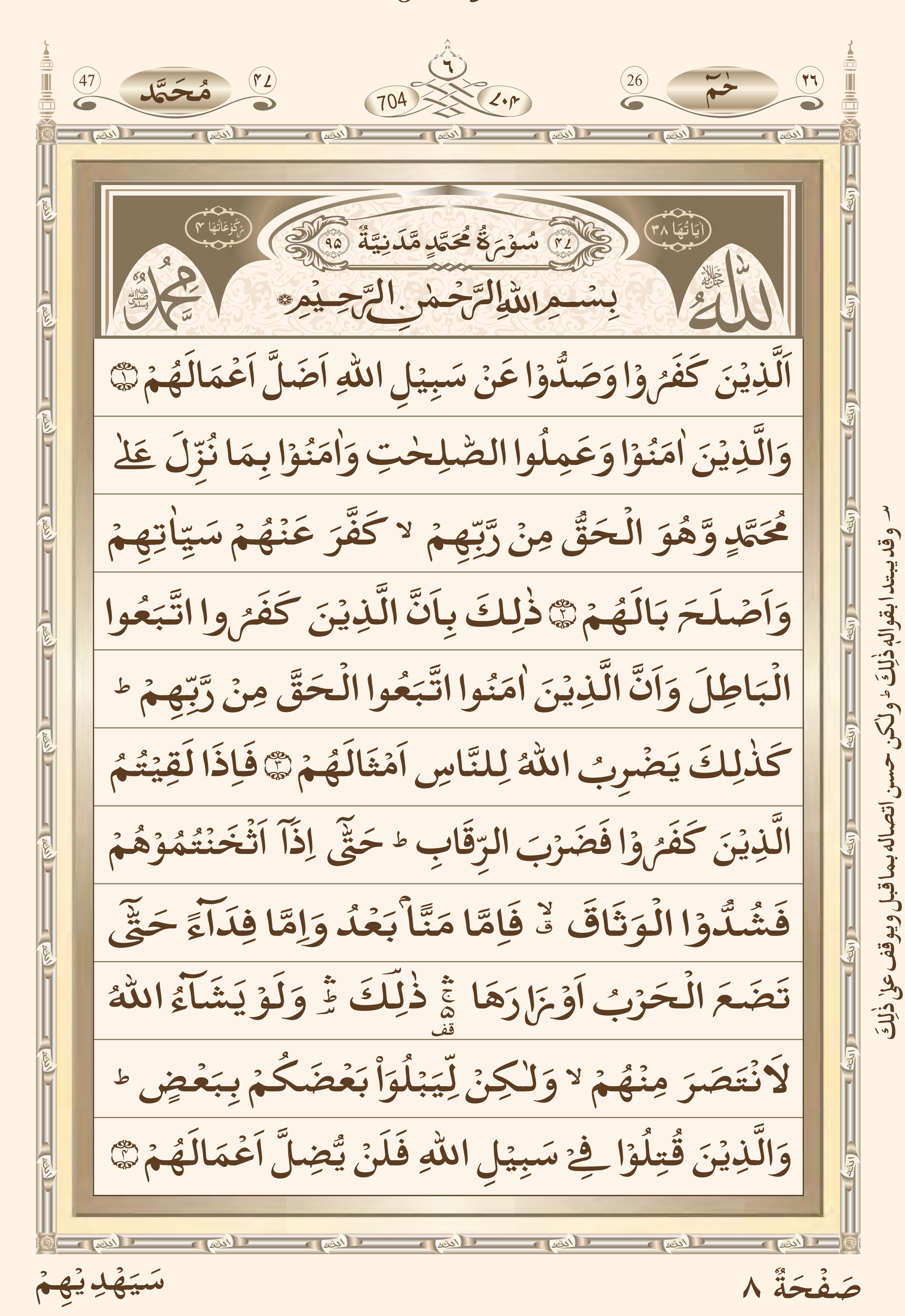
كِتٰبًا اُنْزِلَ مِنْۢ بَعْدِ مُوْسٰى مُصَدِّقًا لِّمَا بَيْنَ

يَدَيْهِ يَهْدِيْٓ اِلَى الْحَقِّ وَاِلٰى طَرِيْقٍ مُّسْتَقِيْمٍ (٣٠)



يٰقَوْمَنَآ اَجِيْبُوْا دَاعِيَ اللّٰهِ وَاٰمِنُوْا بِهٖ يَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ
مِّنْ ذُنُوْبِكُمْ وَيُجِرْكُمْ مِّنْ عَذَابٍ اَلِيْمٍ ﴿٣١﴾ وَمَنْ
لَّا يُجِبْ دَاعِيَ اللّٰهِ فَلَيْسَ بِمُعْجِزٍ فِي الْاَرْضِ
وَلَيْسَ لَهٗ مِنْ دُوْنِهٖۤ اَوْلِيَآءُ ؕ اُولٰٓئِكَ فِيْ ضَلٰلٍ
مُّبِيْنٍ ﴿٣٢﴾ اَوَلَمْ يَرَوْا اَنَّ اللّٰهَ الَّذِيْ خَلَقَ السَّمٰوٰتِ
وَالْاَرْضَ وَلَمْ يَعْيَ بِخَلْقِهِنَّ بِقٰدِرٍ عَلٰۤى اَنْ يُّحْيِۦَ
الْمَوْتٰى ؕ بَلٰۤى اِنَّهٗ عَلٰى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيْرٌ ﴿٣٣﴾ وَيَوْمَ
يُعْرَضُ الَّذِيْنَ كَفَرُوْا عَلَى النَّارِ ؕ اَلَيْسَ هٰذَا
بِالْحَقِّ ؕ قَالُوْا بَلٰى وَرَبِّنَا ؕ قَالَ فَذُوْقُوا الْعَذَابَ
بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْفُرُوْنَ ﴿٣٤﴾ فَاصْبِرْ كَمَا صَبَرَ اُولُوا
الْعَزْمِ مِنَ الرُّسُلِ وَلَا تَسْتَعْجِلْ لَّهُمْ ؕ كَاَنَّهُمْ
يَوْمَ يَرَوْنَ مَا يُوْعَدُوْنَ ۙ لَمْ يَلْبَثُوْۤا اِلَّا سَاعَةً مِّنْ
نَّهَارٍ ؕ بَلٰغٌ ۚ فَهَلْ يُهْلَكُ اِلَّا الْقَوْمُ الْفٰسِقُوْنَ ﴿٣٥﴾

ع ٤ ٩ ٢/١٨



سُورَةُ مُحَمَّدٍ مَّدَنِيَّةٌ ٤٧ ٩٥ — اٰيَاتُهَا ٣٨ — رُكُوْعَاتُهَا ٤

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

اَلَّذِيْنَ كَفَرُوْا وَصَدُّوْا عَنْ سَبِيْلِ اللّٰهِ اَضَلَّ اَعْمَالَهُمْ ﴿١﴾
وَالَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا وَعَمِلُوا الصّٰلِحٰتِ وَاٰمَنُوْا بِمَا نُزِّلَ عَلٰى
مُحَمَّدٍ وَّهُوَ الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَّبِّهِمْ لا كَفَّرَ عَنْهُمْ سَيِّاٰتِهِمْ
وَاَصْلَحَ بَالَهُمْ ﴿٢﴾ ذٰلِكَ بِاَنَّ الَّذِيْنَ كَفَرُوا اتَّبَعُوا
الْبَاطِلَ وَاَنَّ الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوا اتَّبَعُوا الْحَقَّ مِنْ رَّبِّهِمْ ط
كَذٰلِكَ يَضْرِبُ اللّٰهُ لِلنَّاسِ اَمْثَالَهُمْ ﴿٣﴾ فَاِذَا لَقِيْتُمُ
الَّذِيْنَ كَفَرُوْا فَضَرْبَ الرِّقَابِ ط حَتّٰى اِذَآ اَثْخَنْتُمُوْهُمْ
فَشُدُّوا الْوَثَاقَ قلے فَاِمَّا مَنًّاۢ بَعْدُ وَاِمَّا فِدَآءً حَتّٰى
تَضَعَ الْحَرْبُ اَوْزَارَهَا ج قف ذٰلِكَ ث وَلَوْ يَشَآءُ اللّٰهُ
لَانْتَصَرَ مِنْهُمْ لا وَلٰكِنْ لِّيَبْلُوَا۟ بَعْضَكُمْ بِبَعْضٍ ط
وَالَّذِيْنَ قُتِلُوْا فِيْ سَبِيْلِ اللّٰهِ فَلَنْ يُّضِلَّ اَعْمَالَهُمْ ﴿٤﴾

ـ وقد يبتدأ بقوله ذٰلِكَ ط ولكن حسن اتصاله بما قبل ويوقف على ذٰلِكَ

سَيَهْدِيْهِمْ

Any 2 of 3 Verses - ∴ Suggested Pause - ص Stop Sound, Not Breath - سكته وقفة Preceding Rule - ك

سَيَهْدِيْهِمْ وَيُصْلِحُ بَالَهُمْ ۝٥ وَيُدْخِلُهُمُ الْجَنَّةَ

عَرَّفَهَا لَهُمْ ۝٦ يٰۤاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْۤا اِنْ تَنْصُرُوا اللّٰهَ

يَنْصُرْكُمْ وَيُثَبِّتْ اَقْدَامَكُمْ ۝٧ وَالَّذِيْنَ كَفَرُوْا

فَتَعْسًا لَّهُمْ وَاَضَلَّ اَعْمَالَهُمْ ۝٨ ذٰلِكَ بِاَنَّهُمْ كَرِهُوْا

مَاۤ اَنْزَلَ اللّٰهُ فَاَحْبَطَ اَعْمَالَهُمْ ۝٩ اَفَلَمْ يَسِيْرُوْا فِى

الْاَرْضِ فَيَنْظُرُوْا كَيْفَ كَانَ عَاقِبَةُ الَّذِيْنَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ ؕ

دَمَّرَ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِمْ ۫ وَلِلْكٰفِرِيْنَ اَمْثَالُهَا ۝١٠ ذٰلِكَ بِاَنَّ

اللّٰهَ مَوْلَى الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا وَاَنَّ الْكٰفِرِيْنَ لَا مَوْلٰى لَهُمْ ۝١١

ع ١ ٥/١٨

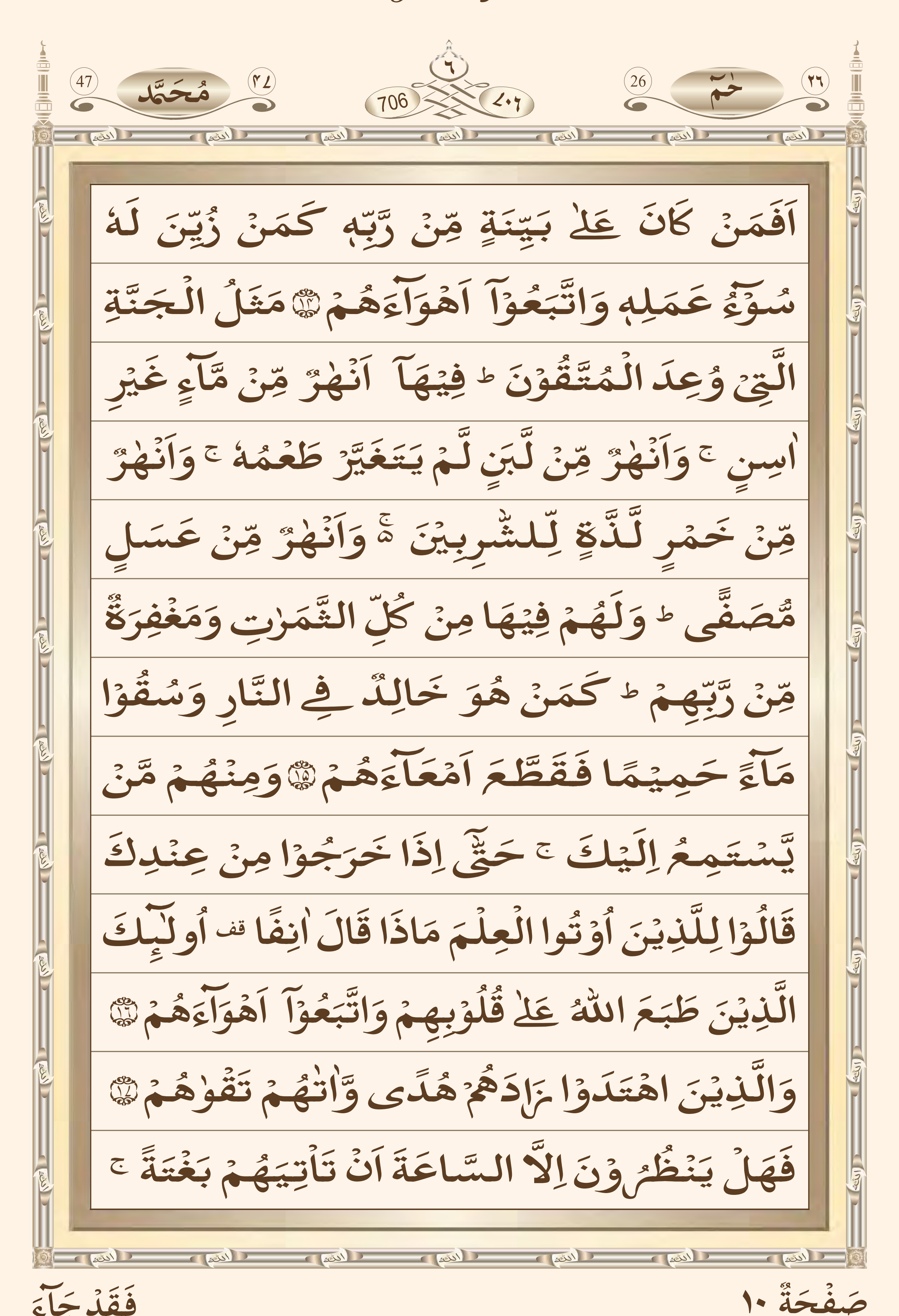
اِنَّ اللّٰهَ يُدْخِلُ الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا وَعَمِلُوا الصّٰلِحٰتِ

جَنّٰتٍ تَجْرِىْ مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْاَنْهٰرُ ؕ وَالَّذِيْنَ كَفَرُوْا

يَتَمَتَّعُوْنَ وَيَاْكُلُوْنَ كَمَا تَاْكُلُ الْاَنْعَامُ وَالنَّارُ مَثْوًى

لَّهُمْ ۝١٢ وَكَاَيِّنْ مِّنْ قَرْيَةٍ هِىَ اَشَدُّ قُوَّةً مِّنْ قَرْيَتِكَ

الَّتِىْۤ اَخْرَجَتْكَ ۚ اَهْلَكْنٰهُمْ فَلَا نَاصِرَ لَهُمْ ۝١٣



اَفَمَنْ كَانَ عَلٰى بَيِّنَةٍ مِّنْ رَّبِّهٖ كَمَنْ زُيِّنَ لَهٗ

سُوْٓءُ عَمَلِهٖ وَاتَّبَعُوْٓا اَهْوَآءَهُمْ ﴿١٤﴾ مَثَلُ الْجَنَّةِ

الَّتِيْ وُعِدَ الْمُتَّقُوْنَ ؕ فِيْهَآ اَنْهٰرٌ مِّنْ مَّآءٍ غَيْرِ

اٰسِنٍ ۚ وَاَنْهٰرٌ مِّنْ لَّبَنٍ لَّمْ يَتَغَيَّرْ طَعْمُهٗ ۚ وَاَنْهٰرٌ

مِّنْ خَمْرٍ لَّذَّةٍ لِّلشّٰرِبِيْنَ ۚ۬ وَاَنْهٰرٌ مِّنْ عَسَلٍ

مُّصَفًّى ؕ وَلَهُمْ فِيْهَا مِنْ كُلِّ الثَّمَرٰتِ وَمَغْفِرَةٌ

مِّنْ رَّبِّهِمْ ؕ كَمَنْ هُوَ خَالِدٌ فِي النَّارِ وَسُقُوْا

مَآءً حَمِيْمًا فَقَطَّعَ اَمْعَآءَهُمْ ﴿١٥﴾ وَمِنْهُمْ مَّنْ

يَّسْتَمِعُ اِلَيْكَ ۚ حَتّٰٓى اِذَا خَرَجُوْا مِنْ عِنْدِكَ

قَالُوْا لِلَّذِيْنَ اُوْتُوا الْعِلْمَ مَاذَا قَالَ اٰنِفًا ۫ اُولٰٓئِكَ

الَّذِيْنَ طَبَعَ اللّٰهُ عَلٰى قُلُوْبِهِمْ وَاتَّبَعُوْٓا اَهْوَآءَهُمْ ﴿١٦﴾

وَالَّذِيْنَ اهْتَدَوْا زَادَهُمْ هُدًى وَّاٰتٰىهُمْ تَقْوٰىهُمْ ﴿١٧﴾

فَهَلْ يَنْظُرُوْنَ اِلَّا السَّاعَةَ اَنْ تَاْتِيَهُمْ بَغْتَةً ۚ

فَقَدْ جَآءَ اَشْرَاطُهَا ج فَاَنّٰى لَهُمْ اِذَا جَآءَتْهُمْ

ذِكْرٰىهُمْ ﴿١٨﴾ فَاعْلَمْ اَنَّهٗ لَآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَاسْتَغْفِرْ

لِذَنْۢبِكَ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ وَالْمُؤْمِنٰتِ ط وَاللّٰهُ يَعْلَمُ

مُتَقَلَّبَكُمْ وَمَثْوٰىكُمْ ﴿١٩﴾ وَيَقُوْلُ الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا لَوْلَا

نُزِّلَتْ سُوْرَةٌ ج فَاِذَآ اُنْزِلَتْ سُوْرَةٌ مُّحْكَمَةٌ

وَّذُكِرَ فِيْهَا الْقِتَالُ لا رَاَيْتَ الَّذِيْنَ فِيْ قُلُوْبِهِمْ

مَّرَضٌ يَّنْظُرُوْنَ اِلَيْكَ نَظَرَ الْمَغْشِيِّ عَلَيْهِ مِنَ

الْمَوْتِ ط فَاَوْلٰى لَهُمْ ﴿٢٠﴾ طَاعَةٌ وَّقَوْلٌ مَّعْرُوْفٌ قف

فَاِذَا عَزَمَ الْاَمْرُ قف فَلَوْ صَدَقُوا اللّٰهَ لَكَانَ خَيْرًا

لَّهُمْ ﴿٢١﴾ فَهَلْ عَسَيْتُمْ اِنْ تَوَلَّيْتُمْ اَنْ تُفْسِدُوْا

فِي الْاَرْضِ وَتُقَطِّعُوْٓا اَرْحَامَكُمْ ﴿٢٢﴾ اُولٰٓئِكَ

الَّذِيْنَ لَعَنَهُمُ اللّٰهُ فَاَصَمَّهُمْ وَاَعْمٰٓى اَبْصَارَهُمْ ﴿٢٣﴾

اَفَلَا يَتَدَبَّرُوْنَ الْقُرْاٰنَ اَمْ عَلٰى قُلُوْبٍ اَقْفَالُهَا ﴿٢٤﴾

ع ٢ ٨ ٦/١٨

اِنَّ الَّذِيْنَ ارْتَدُّوْا عَلٰٓى اَدْبَارِهِمْ مِّنْۢ بَعْدِ مَا تَبَيَّنَ
لَهُمُ الْهُدَى ۙ الشَّيْطٰنُ سَوَّلَ لَهُمْ ؕ وَاَمْلٰى
لَهُمْ ﴿٢٥﴾ ذٰلِكَ بِاَنَّهُمْ قَالُوْا لِلَّذِيْنَ كَرِهُوْا مَا
نَزَّلَ اللّٰهُ سَنُطِيْعُكُمْ فِيْ بَعْضِ الْاَمْرِ ۚۖ وَاللّٰهُ
يَعْلَمُ اِسْرَارَهُمْ ﴿٢٦﴾ فَكَيْفَ اِذَا تَوَفَّتْهُمُ الْمَلٰٓئِكَةُ
يَضْرِبُوْنَ وُجُوْهَهُمْ وَاَدْبَارَهُمْ ﴿٢٧﴾ ذٰلِكَ بِاَنَّهُمُ
اتَّبَعُوْا مَآ اَسْخَطَ اللّٰهَ وَكَرِهُوْا رِضْوَانَهٗ
فَاَحْبَطَ اَعْمَالَهُمْ ﴿٢٨﴾ۧ اَمْ حَسِبَ الَّذِيْنَ فِيْ
قُلُوْبِهِمْ مَّرَضٌ اَنْ لَّنْ يُّخْرِجَ اللّٰهُ اَضْغَانَهُمْ ﴿٢٩﴾
وَلَوْ نَشَآءُ لَاَرَيْنٰكَهُمْ فَلَعَرَفْتَهُمْ بِسِيْمٰهُمْ ؕ
وَلَتَعْرِفَنَّهُمْ فِيْ لَحْنِ الْقَوْلِ ؕ وَاللّٰهُ يَعْلَمُ
اَعْمَالَكُمْ ﴿٣٠﴾ وَلَنَبْلُوَنَّكُمْ حَتّٰى نَعْلَمَ الْمُجٰهِدِيْنَ
مِنْكُمْ وَالصّٰبِرِيْنَ ۙ وَنَبْلُوَا۟ اَخْبَارَكُمْ ﴿٣١﴾

ع ٣ ٩ ٤/١٨

اِنَّ الَّذِيْنَ كَفَرُوْا وَصَدُّوْا عَنْ سَبِيْلِ اللّٰهِ وَشَآقُّوا

الرَّسُوْلَ مِنْۢ بَعْدِ مَا تَبَيَّنَ لَهُمُ الْهُدٰى ۙ لَنْ يَّضُرُّوا

اللّٰهَ شَيْـًٔا ؕ وَسَيُحْبِطُ اَعْمَالَهُمْ ﴿۳۲﴾ يٰۤاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ

اٰمَنُوْۤا اَطِيْعُوا اللّٰهَ وَاَطِيْعُوا الرَّسُوْلَ وَلَا تُبْطِلُوْۤا

اَعْمَالَكُمْ ﴿۳۳﴾ اِنَّ الَّذِيْنَ كَفَرُوْا وَصَدُّوْا عَنْ سَبِيْلِ

اللّٰهِ ثُمَّ مَاتُوْا وَهُمْ كُفَّارٌ فَلَنْ يَّغْفِرَ اللّٰهُ لَهُمْ ﴿۳۴﴾

فَلَا تَهِنُوْا وَتَدْعُوْۤا اِلَى السَّلْمِ ۖۗ وَاَنْتُمُ الْاَعْلَوْنَ ۖۗ

وَاللّٰهُ مَعَكُمْ وَلَنْ يَّتِرَكُمْ اَعْمَالَكُمْ ﴿۳۵﴾ اِنَّمَا الْحَيٰوةُ

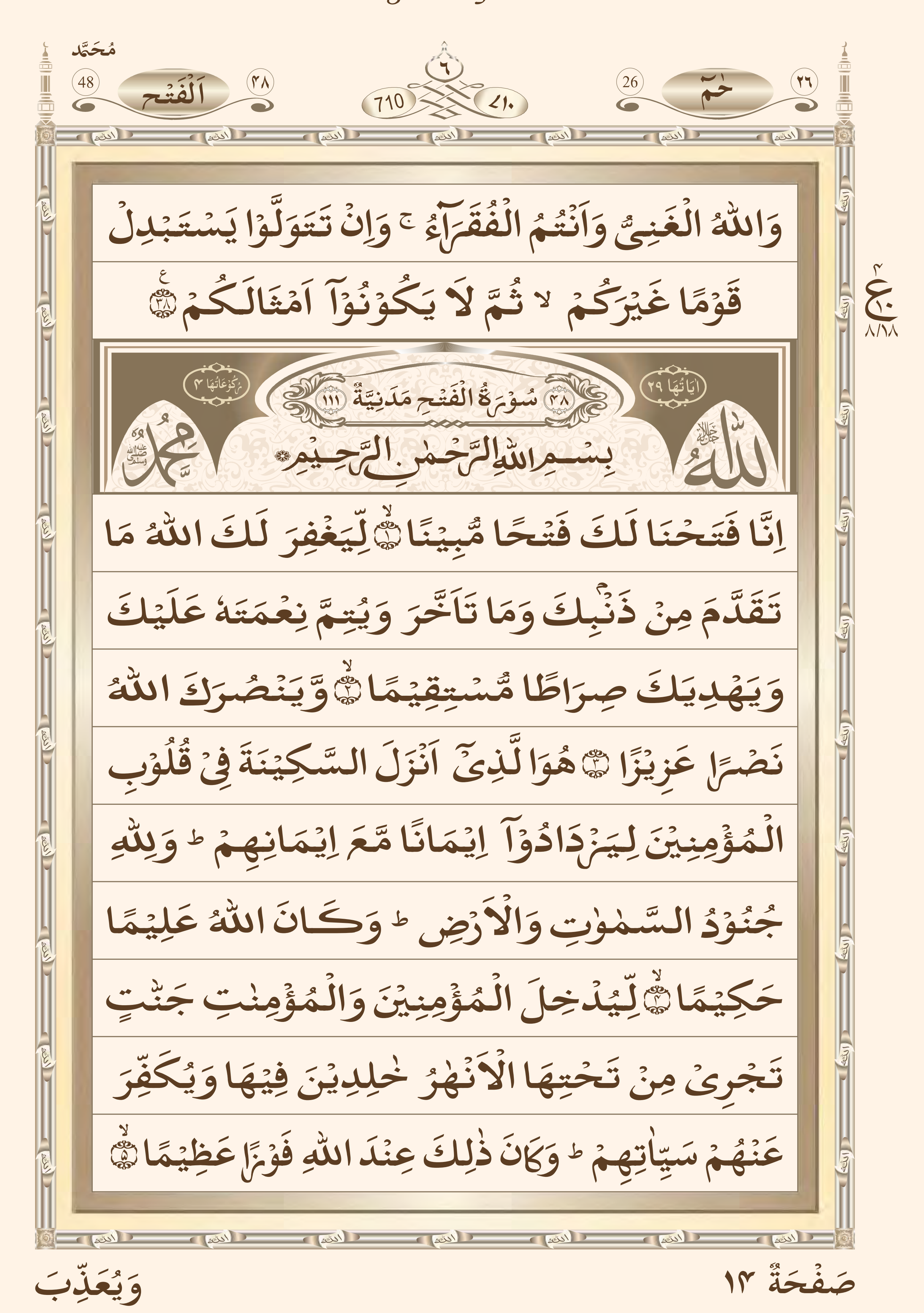
الدُّنْيَا لَعِبٌ وَّلَهْوٌ ؕ وَاِنْ تُؤْمِنُوْا وَتَتَّقُوْا يُؤْتِكُمْ

اُجُوْرَكُمْ وَلَا يَسْـَٔلْكُمْ اَمْوَالَكُمْ ﴿۳۶﴾ اِنْ يَّسْـَٔلْكُمُوْهَا

فَيُحْفِكُمْ تَبْخَلُوْا وَيُخْرِجْ اَضْغَانَكُمْ ﴿۳۷﴾ هٰۤاَنْتُمْ

هٰۤؤُلَآءِ تُدْعَوْنَ لِتُنْفِقُوْا فِيْ سَبِيْلِ اللّٰهِ ۚ فَمِنْكُمْ

مَّنْ يَّبْخَلُ ۚ وَمَنْ يَّبْخَلْ فَاِنَّمَا يَبْخَلُ عَنْ نَّفْسِهٖ ؕ



وَاللّٰهُ الْغَنِيُّ وَاَنْتُمُ الْفُقَرَآءُ ۚ وَاِنْ تَتَوَلَّوْا يَسْتَبْدِلْ

قَوْمًا غَيْرَكُمْ ۙ ثُمَّ لَا يَكُوْنُوْٓا اَمْثَالَكُمْ ﴿٣٨﴾

ع ٨/١٨

سُوْرَةُ الْفَتْحِ مَدَنِيَّةٌ ﴿٤٨﴾ ﴿١١١﴾

اٰيَاتُهَا ٢٩ — رُكُوْعَاتُهَا ٤

اللّٰه جَلَّ جَلَالُهُ — مُحَمَّد صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

اِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُّبِيْنًا ﴿١﴾ لِّيَغْفِرَ لَكَ اللّٰهُ مَا

تَقَدَّمَ مِنْ ذَنْۢبِكَ وَمَا تَاَخَّرَ وَيُتِمَّ نِعْمَتَهٗ عَلَيْكَ

وَيَهْدِيَكَ صِرَاطًا مُّسْتَقِيْمًا ﴿٢﴾ وَّيَنْصُرَكَ اللّٰهُ

نَصْرًا عَزِيْزًا ﴿٣﴾ هُوَ الَّذِيْٓ اَنْزَلَ السَّكِيْنَةَ فِيْ قُلُوْبِ

الْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ لِيَزْدَادُوْٓا اِيْمَانًا مَّعَ اِيْمَانِهِمْ ۗ وَلِلّٰهِ

جُنُوْدُ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ ۗ وَكَانَ اللّٰهُ عَلِيْمًا

حَكِيْمًا ﴿٤﴾ لِّيُدْخِلَ الْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ وَالْمُؤْمِنٰتِ جَنّٰتٍ

تَجْرِيْ مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْاَنْهٰرُ خٰلِدِيْنَ فِيْهَا وَيُكَفِّرَ

عَنْهُمْ سَيِّاٰتِهِمْ ۗ وَكَانَ ذٰلِكَ عِنْدَ اللّٰهِ فَوْزًا عَظِيْمًا ﴿٥﴾

وَّيُعَذِّبَ الْمُنٰفِقِيْنَ وَالْمُنٰفِقٰتِ وَالْمُشْرِكِيْنَ

وَالْمُشْرِكٰتِ الظَّآنِّيْنَ بِاللّٰهِ ظَنَّ السَّوْءِ ؕ عَلَيْهِمْ

دَآئِرَةُ السَّوْءِ ۚ وَغَضِبَ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَعَنَهُمْ

وَاَعَدَّ لَهُمْ جَهَنَّمَ ؕ وَسَآءَتْ مَصِيْرًا ﴿٦﴾ وَلِلّٰهِ

جُنُوْدُ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ ؕ وَكَانَ اللّٰهُ عَزِيْزًا

حَكِيْمًا ﴿٧﴾ اِنَّآ اَرْسَلْنٰكَ شَاهِدًا وَّمُبَشِّرًا

وَّنَذِيْرًا ﴿٨﴾ لِّتُؤْمِنُوْا بِاللّٰهِ وَرَسُوْلِهٖ وَتُعَزِّرُوْهُ

وَتُوَقِّرُوْهُ ؕ وَتُسَبِّحُوْهُ بُكْرَةً وَّاَصِيْلًا ﴿٩﴾ اِنَّ الَّذِيْنَ

يُبَايِعُوْنَكَ اِنَّمَا يُبَايِعُوْنَ اللّٰهَ ؕ يَدُ اللّٰهِ فَوْقَ

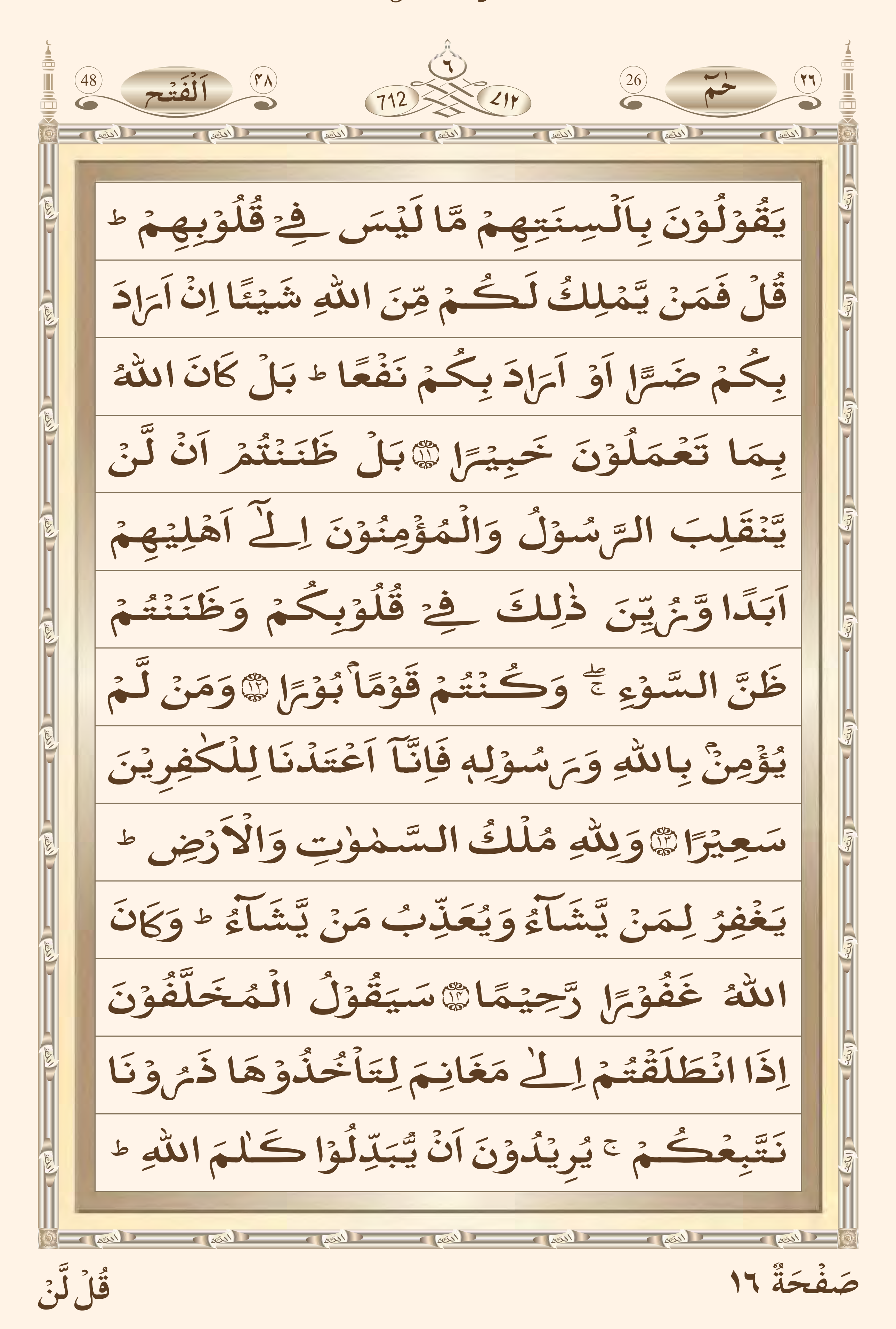
اَيْدِيْهِمْ ۚ فَمَنْ نَّكَثَ فَاِنَّمَا يَنْكُثُ عَلٰى نَفْسِهٖ ۚ

وَمَنْ اَوْفٰى بِمَا عٰهَدَ عَلَيْهُ اللّٰهَ فَسَيُؤْتِيْهِ

اَجْرًا عَظِيْمًا ﴿١٠﴾ سَيَقُوْلُ لَكَ الْمُخَلَّفُوْنَ مِنَ

الْاَعْرَابِ شَغَلَتْنَآ اَمْوَالُنَا وَاَهْلُوْنَا فَاسْتَغْفِرْ لَنَا ۚ

ع ٩/١٨



يَقُوْلُوْنَ بِاَلْسِنَتِهِمْ مَّا لَيْسَ فِيْ قُلُوْبِهِمْ ط

قُلْ فَمَنْ يَّمْلِكُ لَكُمْ مِّنَ اللّٰهِ شَيْئًا اِنْ اَرَادَ

بِكُمْ ضَرًّا اَوْ اَرَادَ بِكُمْ نَفْعًا ط بَلْ كَانَ اللّٰهُ

بِمَا تَعْمَلُوْنَ خَبِيْرًا ﴿١١﴾ بَلْ ظَنَنْتُمْ اَنْ لَّنْ

يَّنْقَلِبَ الرَّسُوْلُ وَالْمُؤْمِنُوْنَ اِلٰٓى اَهْلِيْهِمْ

اَبَدًا وَّزُيِّنَ ذٰلِكَ فِيْ قُلُوْبِكُمْ وَظَنَنْتُمْ

ظَنَّ السَّوْءِ ۚ وَكُنْتُمْ قَوْمًاۢ بُوْرًا ﴿١٢﴾ وَمَنْ لَّمْ

يُؤْمِنْۢ بِاللّٰهِ وَرَسُوْلِهٖ فَاِنَّآ اَعْتَدْنَا لِلْكٰفِرِيْنَ

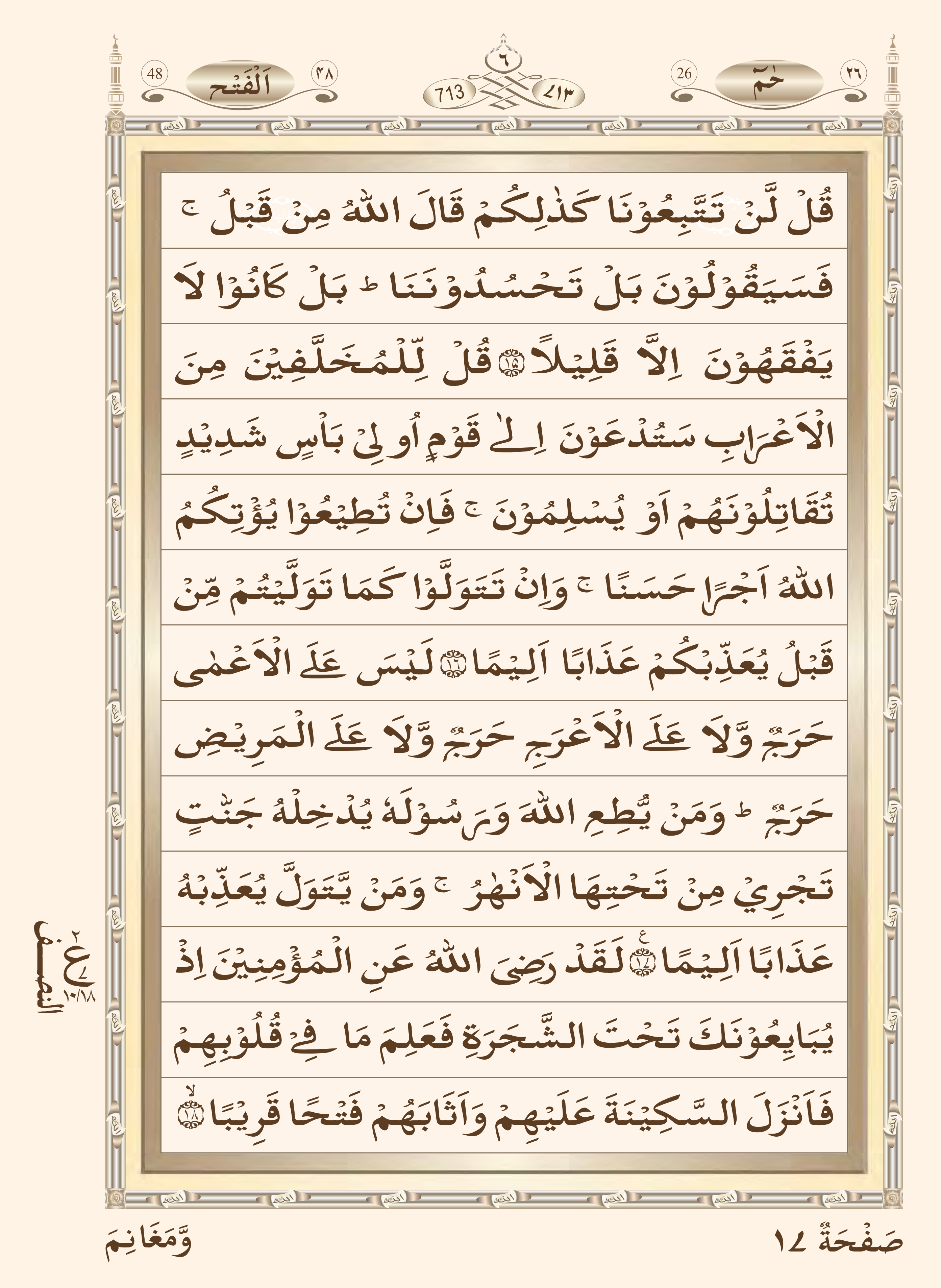
سَعِيْرًا ﴿١٣﴾ وَلِلّٰهِ مُلْكُ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ ط

يَغْفِرُ لِمَنْ يَّشَآءُ وَيُعَذِّبُ مَنْ يَّشَآءُ ط وَكَانَ

اللّٰهُ غَفُوْرًا رَّحِيْمًا ﴿١٤﴾ سَيَقُوْلُ الْمُخَلَّفُوْنَ

اِذَا انْطَلَقْتُمْ اِلٰى مَغَانِمَ لِتَاْخُذُوْهَا ذَرُوْنَا

نَتَّبِعْكُمْ ج يُرِيْدُوْنَ اَنْ يُّبَدِّلُوْا كَلٰمَ اللّٰهِ ط

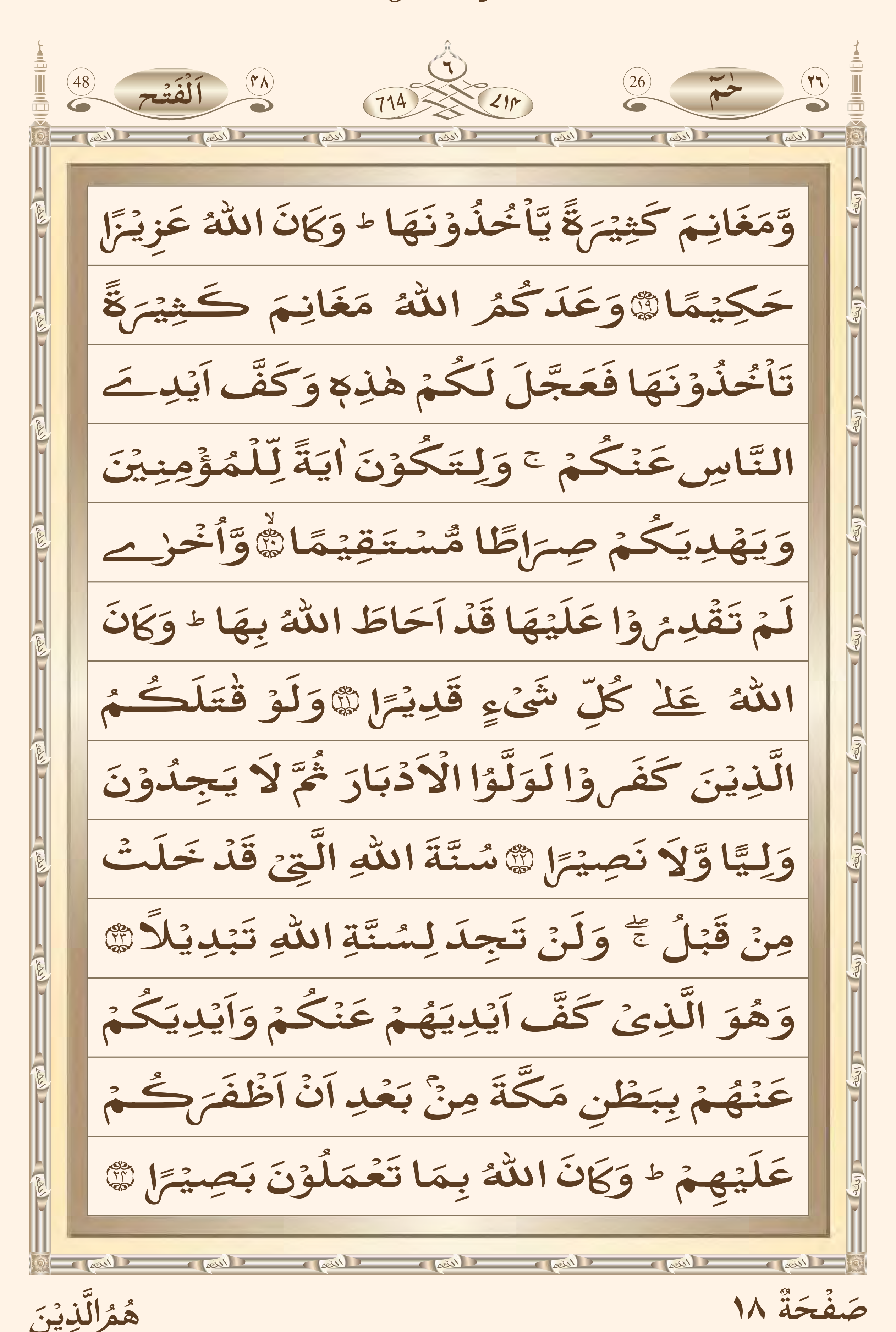


قُلْ لَّنْ تَتَّبِعُوْنَا كَذٰلِكُمْ قَالَ اللّٰهُ مِنْ قَبْلُ ج
فَسَيَقُوْلُوْنَ بَلْ تَحْسُدُوْنَنَا ط بَلْ كَانُوْا لَا
يَفْقَهُوْنَ اِلَّا قَلِيْلًا ﴿١٥﴾ قُلْ لِّلْمُخَلَّفِيْنَ مِنَ
الْاَعْرَابِ سَتُدْعَوْنَ اِلٰى قَوْمٍ اُولِيْ بَاْسٍ شَدِيْدٍ
تُقَاتِلُوْنَهُمْ اَوْ يُسْلِمُوْنَ ج فَاِنْ تُطِيْعُوْا يُؤْتِكُمُ
اللّٰهُ اَجْرًا حَسَنًا ج وَاِنْ تَتَوَلَّوْا كَمَا تَوَلَّيْتُمْ مِّنْ
قَبْلُ يُعَذِّبْكُمْ عَذَابًا اَلِيْمًا ﴿١٦﴾ لَيْسَ عَلَى الْاَعْمٰى
حَرَجٌ وَّلَا عَلَى الْاَعْرَجِ حَرَجٌ وَّلَا عَلَى الْمَرِيْضِ
حَرَجٌ ط وَمَنْ يُّطِعِ اللّٰهَ وَرَسُوْلَهٗ يُدْخِلْهُ جَنّٰتٍ
تَجْرِيْ مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْاَنْهٰرُ ج وَمَنْ يَّتَوَلَّ يُعَذِّبْهُ
عَذَابًا اَلِيْمًا ﴿١٧﴾ لَقَدْ رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنِ الْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ اِذْ
يُبَايِعُوْنَكَ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ فَعَلِمَ مَا فِيْ قُلُوْبِهِمْ
فَاَنْزَلَ السَّكِيْنَةَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَاَثَابَهُمْ فَتْحًا قَرِيْبًا ﴿١٨﴾ لا

ع ٢ النصف ١٠/١٨

وَّمَغَانِمَ

Comp. Stop - م Req. Stop - ط Stop or Cont. - ج قلے Valid Pause - قف Continue - لا صلے ز



وَّمَغَانِمَ كَثِيْرَةً يَّاْخُذُوْنَهَا ؕ وَكَانَ اللّٰهُ عَزِيْزًا

حَكِيْمًا ﴿۱۹﴾ وَعَدَكُمُ اللّٰهُ مَغَانِمَ كَثِيْرَةً

تَاْخُذُوْنَهَا فَعَجَّلَ لَكُمْ هٰذِهٖ وَكَفَّ اَيْدِيَ

النَّاسِ عَنْكُمْ ۚ وَلِتَكُوْنَ اٰيَةً لِّلْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ

وَيَهْدِيَكُمْ صِرَاطًا مُّسْتَقِيْمًا ﴿۲۰﴾ۙ وَّاُخْرٰى

لَمْ تَقْدِرُوْا عَلَيْهَا قَدْ اَحَاطَ اللّٰهُ بِهَا ؕ وَكَانَ

اللّٰهُ عَلٰى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيْرًا ﴿۲۱﴾ وَلَوْ قٰتَلَكُمُ

الَّذِيْنَ كَفَرُوْا لَوَلَّوُا الْاَدْبَارَ ثُمَّ لَا يَجِدُوْنَ

وَلِيًّا وَّلَا نَصِيْرًا ﴿۲۲﴾ سُنَّةَ اللّٰهِ الَّتِيْ قَدْ خَلَتْ

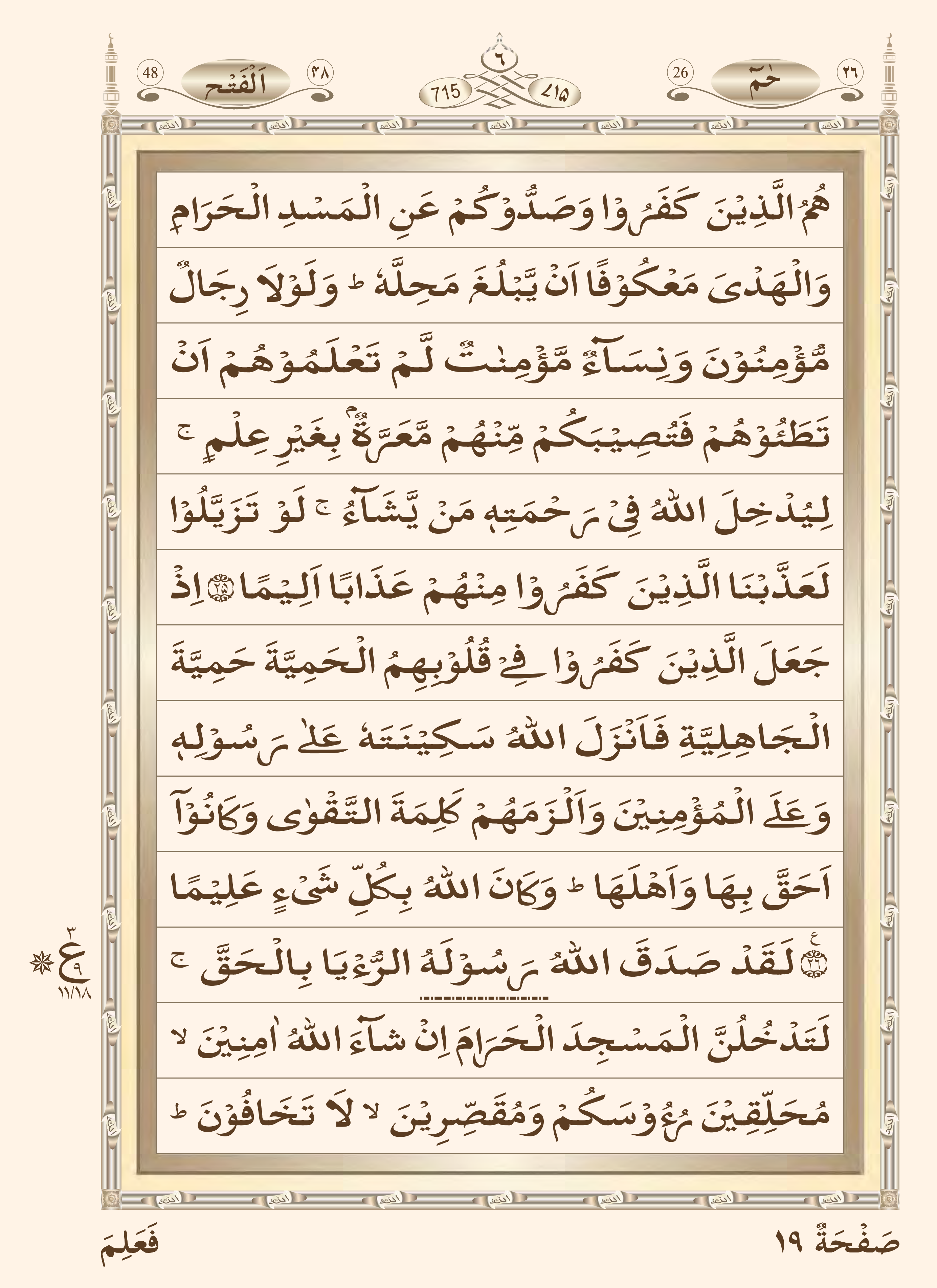
مِنْ قَبْلُ ۖۚ وَلَنْ تَجِدَ لِسُنَّةِ اللّٰهِ تَبْدِيْلًا ﴿۲۳﴾

وَهُوَ الَّذِيْ كَفَّ اَيْدِيَهُمْ عَنْكُمْ وَاَيْدِيَكُمْ

عَنْهُمْ بِبَطْنِ مَكَّةَ مِنْۢ بَعْدِ اَنْ اَظْفَرَكُمْ

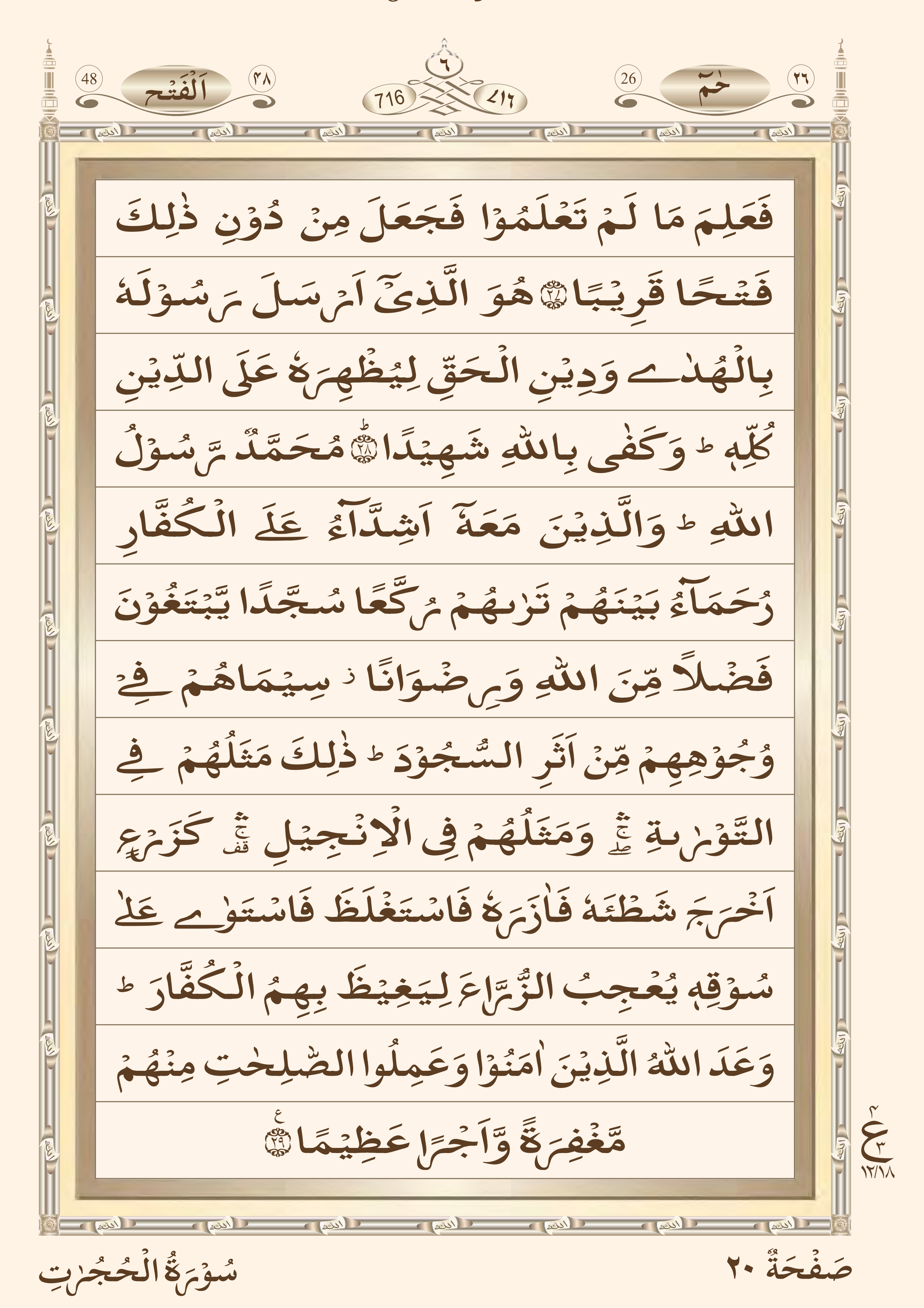
عَلَيْهِمْ ؕ وَكَانَ اللّٰهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُوْنَ بَصِيْرًا ﴿۲۴﴾

Any 2 of 3 Verses - ∴ Suggested Pause - ص Stop Sound, Not Breath - سکتہ وقفۃ Preceding Rule - ك



هُمُ الَّذِيۡنَ كَفَرُوۡا وَصَدُّوۡكُمۡ عَنِ الۡمَسۡجِدِ الۡحَرَامِ
وَالۡهَدۡىَ مَعۡكُوۡفًا اَنۡ يَّبۡلُغَ مَحِلَّهٗ ؕ وَلَوۡلَا رِجَالٌ
مُّؤۡمِنُوۡنَ وَنِسَآءٌ مُّؤۡمِنٰتٌ لَّمۡ تَعۡلَمُوۡهُمۡ اَنۡ
تَطَـُٔوۡهُمۡ فَتُصِيۡبَكُمۡ مِّنۡهُمۡ مَّعَرَّةٌ ۢ بِغَيۡرِ عِلۡمٍ ۚ
لِيُدۡخِلَ اللّٰهُ فِىۡ رَحۡمَتِهٖ مَنۡ يَّشَآءُ ۚ لَوۡ تَزَيَّلُوۡا
لَعَذَّبۡنَا الَّذِيۡنَ كَفَرُوۡا مِنۡهُمۡ عَذَابًا اَلِيۡمًا ﴿۲۵﴾ اِذۡ
جَعَلَ الَّذِيۡنَ كَفَرُوۡا فِىۡ قُلُوۡبِهِمُ الۡحَمِيَّةَ حَمِيَّةَ
الۡجَاهِلِيَّةِ فَاَنۡزَلَ اللّٰهُ سَكِيۡنَتَهٗ عَلٰى رَسُوۡلِهٖ
وَعَلَى الۡمُؤۡمِنِيۡنَ وَاَلۡزَمَهُمۡ كَلِمَةَ التَّقۡوٰى وَكَانُوۡۤا
اَحَقَّ بِهَا وَاَهۡلَهَا ؕ وَكَانَ اللّٰهُ بِكُلِّ شَىۡءٍ عَلِيۡمًا
﴿۲۶﴾ لَقَدۡ صَدَقَ اللّٰهُ رَسُوۡلَهُ الرُّءۡيَا بِالۡحَقِّ ۚ
لَتَدۡخُلُنَّ الۡمَسۡجِدَ الۡحَرَامَ اِنۡ شَآءَ اللّٰهُ اٰمِنِيۡنَ ۙ
مُحَلِّقِيۡنَ رُءُوۡسَكُمۡ وَمُقَصِّرِيۡنَ ۙ لَا تَخَافُوۡنَ ؕ

ع ٣ ٩ ١١/١٨



فَعَلِمَ مَا لَمْ تَعْلَمُوْا فَجَعَلَ مِنْ دُوْنِ ذٰلِكَ
فَتْحًا قَرِيْبًا ﴿٢٧﴾ هُوَ الَّذِيْٓ اَرْسَلَ رَسُوْلَهٗ
بِالْهُدٰى وَدِيْنِ الْحَقِّ لِيُظْهِرَهٗ عَلَى الدِّيْنِ
كُلِّهٖ ؕ وَكَفٰى بِاللّٰهِ شَهِيْدًا ﴿٢٨﴾ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُوْلُ
اللّٰهِ ؕ وَالَّذِيْنَ مَعَهٗٓ اَشِدَّآءُ عَلَى الْكُفَّارِ
رُحَمَآءُ بَيْنَهُمْ تَرٰىهُمْ رُكَّعًا سُجَّدًا يَّبْتَغُوْنَ
فَضْلًا مِّنَ اللّٰهِ وَرِضْوَانًا ۫ سِيْمَاهُمْ فِيْ
وُجُوْهِهِمْ مِّنْ اَثَرِ السُّجُوْدِ ؕ ذٰلِكَ مَثَلُهُمْ فِي
التَّوْرٰىةِ ۛۚ وَمَثَلُهُمْ فِي الْاِنْجِيْلِ ۛۚ كَزَرْعٍ
اَخْرَجَ شَطْئَهٗ فَاٰزَرَهٗ فَاسْتَغْلَظَ فَاسْتَوٰى عَلٰى
سُوْقِهٖ يُعْجِبُ الزُّرَّاعَ لِيَغِيْظَ بِهِمُ الْكُفَّارَ ؕ
وَعَدَ اللّٰهُ الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا وَعَمِلُوا الصّٰلِحٰتِ مِنْهُمْ
مَّغْفِرَةً وَّاَجْرًا عَظِيْمًا ﴿٢٩﴾

ع ٤ ٣ ١٢/١٨

Any 2 of 3 Verses - ۛ Suggested Pause - ص Stop Sound, Not Breath - سكته وقفة Preceding Rule - ك

The Longer Surahs - اِبتداء طِوال مُفصَّل Starting from Suratul Hujaraat to Suratul Inshiqaaq. It is Sunnah to recite these surahs in the Fard salaah of Fajr & Zuhr.

اٰيَاتُهَا ١٨ سُوْرَةُ الْحُجُرٰتِ مَدَنِيَّةٌ ٤٩ ١٠٦ رُكُوْعَاتُهَا ٢

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

يٰٓاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا لَا تُقَدِّمُوْا بَيْنَ يَدَيِ اللّٰهِ

وَرَسُوْلِهٖ وَاتَّقُوا اللّٰهَ ؕ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ سَمِيْعٌ عَلِيْمٌ ﴿١﴾

يٰٓاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا لَا تَرْفَعُوْٓا اَصْوَاتَكُمْ فَوْقَ

صَوْتِ النَّبِيِّ وَلَا تَجْهَرُوْا لَهٗ بِالْقَوْلِ كَجَهْرِ

بَعْضِكُمْ لِبَعْضٍ اَنْ تَحْبَطَ اَعْمَالُكُمْ وَاَنْتُمْ لَا

تَشْعُرُوْنَ ﴿٢﴾ اِنَّ الَّذِيْنَ يَغُضُّوْنَ اَصْوَاتَهُمْ عِنْدَ

رَسُوْلِ اللّٰهِ اُولٰٓئِكَ الَّذِيْنَ امْتَحَنَ اللّٰهُ قُلُوْبَهُمْ

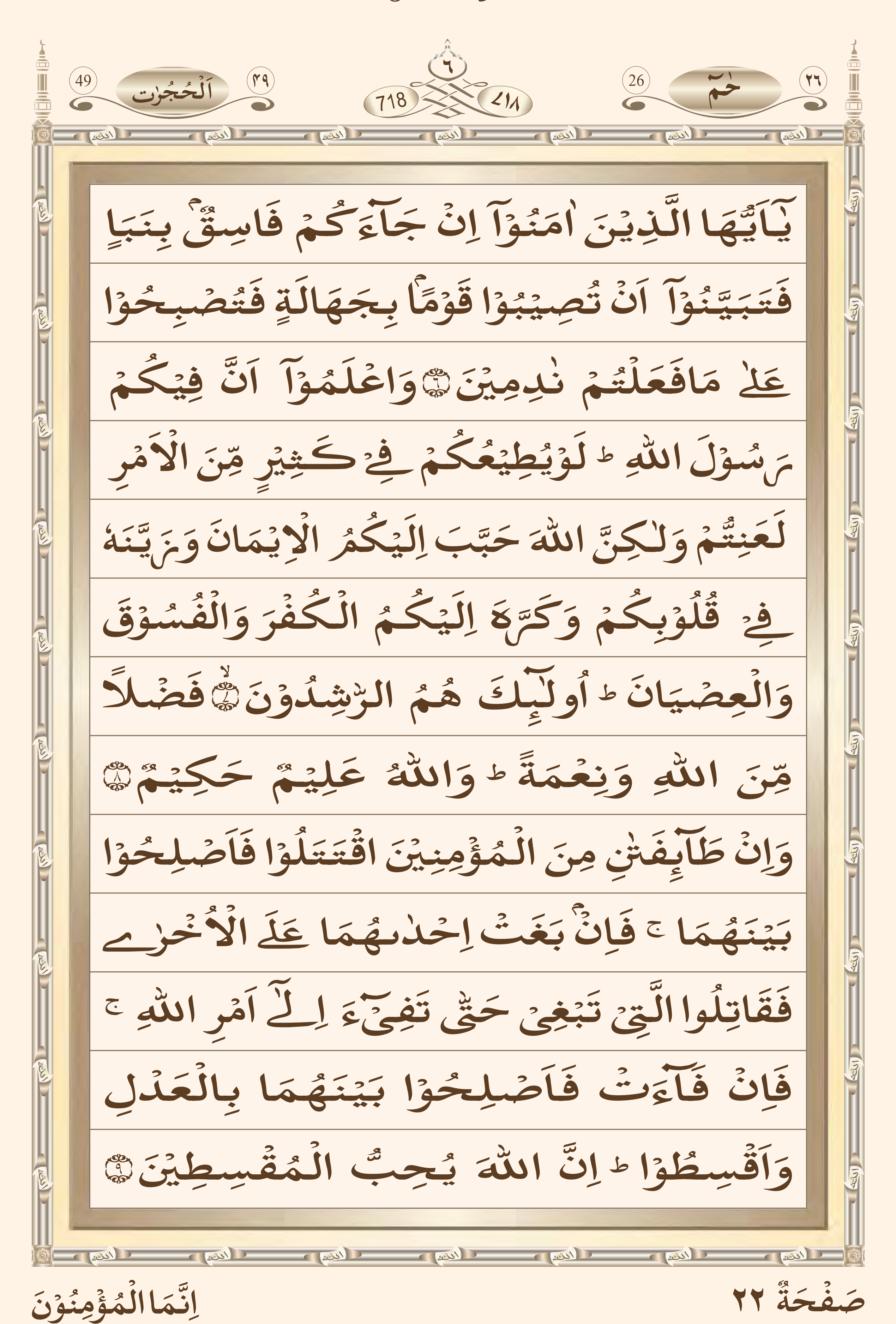
لِلتَّقْوٰى ؕ لَهُمْ مَّغْفِرَةٌ وَّاَجْرٌ عَظِيْمٌ ﴿٣﴾ اِنَّ

الَّذِيْنَ يُنَادُوْنَكَ مِنْ وَّرَآءِ الْحُجُرٰتِ اَكْثَرُهُمْ

لَا يَعْقِلُوْنَ ﴿٤﴾ وَلَوْ اَنَّهُمْ صَبَرُوْا حَتّٰى تَخْرُجَ

اِلَيْهِمْ لَكَانَ خَيْرًا لَّهُمْ ؕ وَاللّٰهُ غَفُوْرٌ رَّحِيْمٌ ﴿٥﴾

Comp. Stop - م Req. Stop - ۝ ط Stop or Cont. - قلے ج Valid Pause - قف Continue - لا صلے ز



يٰٓاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْٓا اِنْ جَآءَكُمْ فَاسِقٌۢ بِنَبَاٍ

فَتَبَيَّنُوْٓا اَنْ تُصِيْبُوْا قَوْمًۢا بِجَهَالَةٍ فَتُصْبِحُوْا

عَلٰى مَا فَعَلْتُمْ نٰدِمِيْنَ ۝٦ وَاعْلَمُوْٓا اَنَّ فِيْكُمْ

رَسُوْلَ اللّٰهِ ؕ لَوْ يُطِيْعُكُمْ فِيْ كَثِيْرٍ مِّنَ الْاَمْرِ

لَعَنِتُّمْ وَلٰكِنَّ اللّٰهَ حَبَّبَ اِلَيْكُمُ الْاِيْمَانَ وَزَيَّنَهٗ

فِيْ قُلُوْبِكُمْ وَكَرَّهَ اِلَيْكُمُ الْكُفْرَ وَالْفُسُوْقَ

وَالْعِصْيَانَ ؕ اُولٰٓئِكَ هُمُ الرّٰشِدُوْنَ ۝٧ فَضْلًا

مِّنَ اللّٰهِ وَنِعْمَةً ؕ وَاللّٰهُ عَلِيْمٌ حَكِيْمٌ ۝٨

وَاِنْ طَآئِفَتٰنِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ اقْتَتَلُوْا فَاَصْلِحُوْا

بَيْنَهُمَا ۚ فَاِنْۢ بَغَتْ اِحْدٰىهُمَا عَلَى الْاُخْرٰى

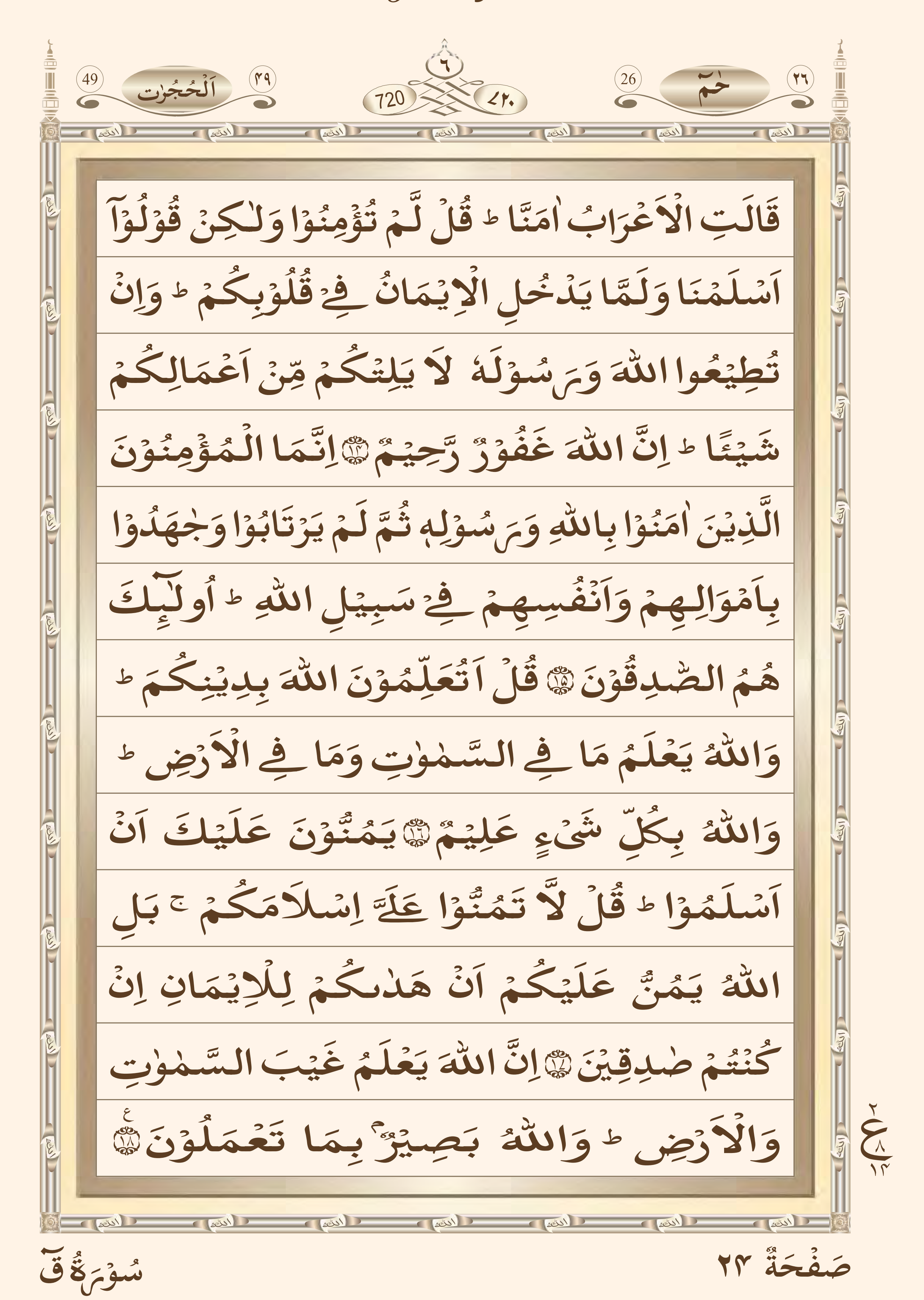
فَقَاتِلُوا الَّتِيْ تَبْغِيْ حَتّٰى تَفِيْٓءَ اِلٰٓى اَمْرِ اللّٰهِ ۚ

فَاِنْ فَآءَتْ فَاَصْلِحُوْا بَيْنَهُمَا بِالْعَدْلِ

وَاَقْسِطُوْا ؕ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُقْسِطِيْنَ ۝٩

اِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُوْنَ اِخْوَةٌ فَاَصْلِحُوْا بَيْنَ اَخَوَيْكُمْ وَاتَّقُوا
اللّٰهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُرْحَمُوْنَ ﴿١٠﴾ يٰاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا لَا يَسْخَرْ
قَوْمٌ مِّنْ قَوْمٍ عَسٰٓى اَنْ يَّكُوْنُوْا خَيْرًا مِّنْهُمْ وَلَا نِسَآءٌ
مِّنْ نِّسَآءٍ عَسٰٓى اَنْ يَّكُنَّ خَيْرًا مِّنْهُنَّ ۚ وَلَا تَلْمِزُوْٓا
اَنْفُسَكُمْ وَلَا تَنَابَزُوْا بِالْاَلْقَابِ ؕ بِئْسَ الِاسْمُ
الْفُسُوْقُ بَعْدَ الْاِيْمَانِ ۚ وَمَنْ لَّمْ يَتُبْ فَاُولٰٓئِكَ هُمُ
الظّٰلِمُوْنَ ﴿١١﴾ يٰاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوا اجْتَنِبُوْا كَثِيْرًا مِّنَ
الظَّنِّ ۫ اِنَّ بَعْضَ الظَّنِّ اِثْمٌ وَّلَا تَجَسَّسُوْا وَلَا
يَغْتَبْ بَّعْضُكُمْ بَعْضًا ؕ اَيُحِبُّ اَحَدُكُمْ اَنْ يَّاْكُلَ
لَحْمَ اَخِيْهِ مَيْتًا فَكَرِهْتُمُوْهُ ؕ وَاتَّقُوا اللّٰهَ ؕ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ
تَوَّابٌ رَّحِيْمٌ ﴿١٢﴾ يٰاَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اِنَّا خَلَقْنٰكُمْ مِّنْ ذَكَرٍ
وَّاُنْثٰى وَجَعَلْنٰكُمْ شُعُوْبًا وَّقَبَآئِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوْا ؕ اِنَّ
اَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللّٰهِ اَتْقٰكُمْ ؕ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ عَلِيْمٌ خَبِيْرٌ ﴿١٣﴾

Comp. Stop - م Req. Stop - ۝ ط Stop or Cont. - قلے ج Valid Pause - قف Continue - لا صلے ز



قَالَتِ الْاَعْرَابُ اٰمَنَّا ؕ قُلْ لَّمْ تُؤْمِنُوْا وَلٰكِنْ قُوْلُوْۤا
اَسْلَمْنَا وَلَمَّا يَدْخُلِ الْاِيْمَانُ فِیْ قُلُوْبِكُمْ ؕ وَاِنْ
تُطِيْعُوا اللّٰهَ وَرَسُوْلَهٗ لَا يَلِتْكُمْ مِّنْ اَعْمَالِكُمْ
شَيْـًٔا ؕ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ غَفُوْرٌ رَّحِيْمٌ ﴿۱۴﴾ اِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُوْنَ
الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا بِاللّٰهِ وَرَسُوْلِهٖ ثُمَّ لَمْ يَرْتَابُوْا وَجٰهَدُوْا
بِاَمْوَالِهِمْ وَاَنْفُسِهِمْ فِیْ سَبِيْلِ اللّٰهِ ؕ اُولٰٓئِكَ
هُمُ الصّٰدِقُوْنَ ﴿۱۵﴾ قُلْ اَتُعَلِّمُوْنَ اللّٰهَ بِدِيْنِكُمْ ؕ
وَاللّٰهُ يَعْلَمُ مَا فِی السَّمٰوٰتِ وَمَا فِی الْاَرْضِ ؕ
وَاللّٰهُ بِكُلِّ شَیْءٍ عَلِيْمٌ ﴿۱۶﴾ يَمُنُّوْنَ عَلَيْكَ اَنْ
اَسْلَمُوْا ؕ قُلْ لَّا تَمُنُّوْا عَلَیَّ اِسْلَامَكُمْ ۚ بَلِ
اللّٰهُ يَمُنُّ عَلَيْكُمْ اَنْ هَدٰىكُمْ لِلْاِيْمَانِ اِنْ
كُنْتُمْ صٰدِقِيْنَ ﴿۱۷﴾ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ يَعْلَمُ غَيْبَ السَّمٰوٰتِ
وَالْاَرْضِ ؕ وَاللّٰهُ بَصِيْرٌۢ بِمَا تَعْمَلُوْنَ ﴿۱۸﴾ ع

ع ۲ ۸ ۱۴

Any 2 of 3 Verses - ∴ Suggested Pause - ص Stop Sound, Not Breath - سکتہ وقفة Preceding Rule - ك

سُوْرَةُ قٓ مَكِّيَّةٌ ٥٠ ٣٤

اٰيَاتُهَا ٤٥ — رُكُوْعَاتُهَا ٣

اللّٰهُ جل جلاله — مُحَمَّدٌ صلى الله عليه وسلم

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

قٓ قف وَالْقُرْاٰنِ الْمَجِيْدِ ۝١ بَلْ عَجِبُوْٓا اَنْ جَآءَهُمْ

مُّنْذِرٌ مِّنْهُمْ فَقَالَ الْكٰفِرُوْنَ هٰذَا شَيْءٌ عَجِيْبٌ

۝٢ ءَاِذَا مِتْنَا وَكُنَّا تُرَابًا ج ذٰلِكَ رَجْعٌۢ بَعِيْدٌ ۝٣

قَدْ عَلِمْنَا مَا تَنْقُصُ الْاَرْضُ مِنْهُمْ ج وَعِنْدَنَا

كِتٰبٌ حَفِيْظٌ ۝٤ بَلْ كَذَّبُوْا بِالْحَقِّ لَمَّا

جَآءَهُمْ فَهُمْ فِيْٓ اَمْرٍ مَّرِيْجٍ ۝٥ اَفَلَمْ يَنْظُرُوْٓا اِلَى

السَّمَآءِ فَوْقَهُمْ كَيْفَ بَنَيْنٰهَا وَزَيَّنّٰهَا وَمَا لَهَا مِنْ

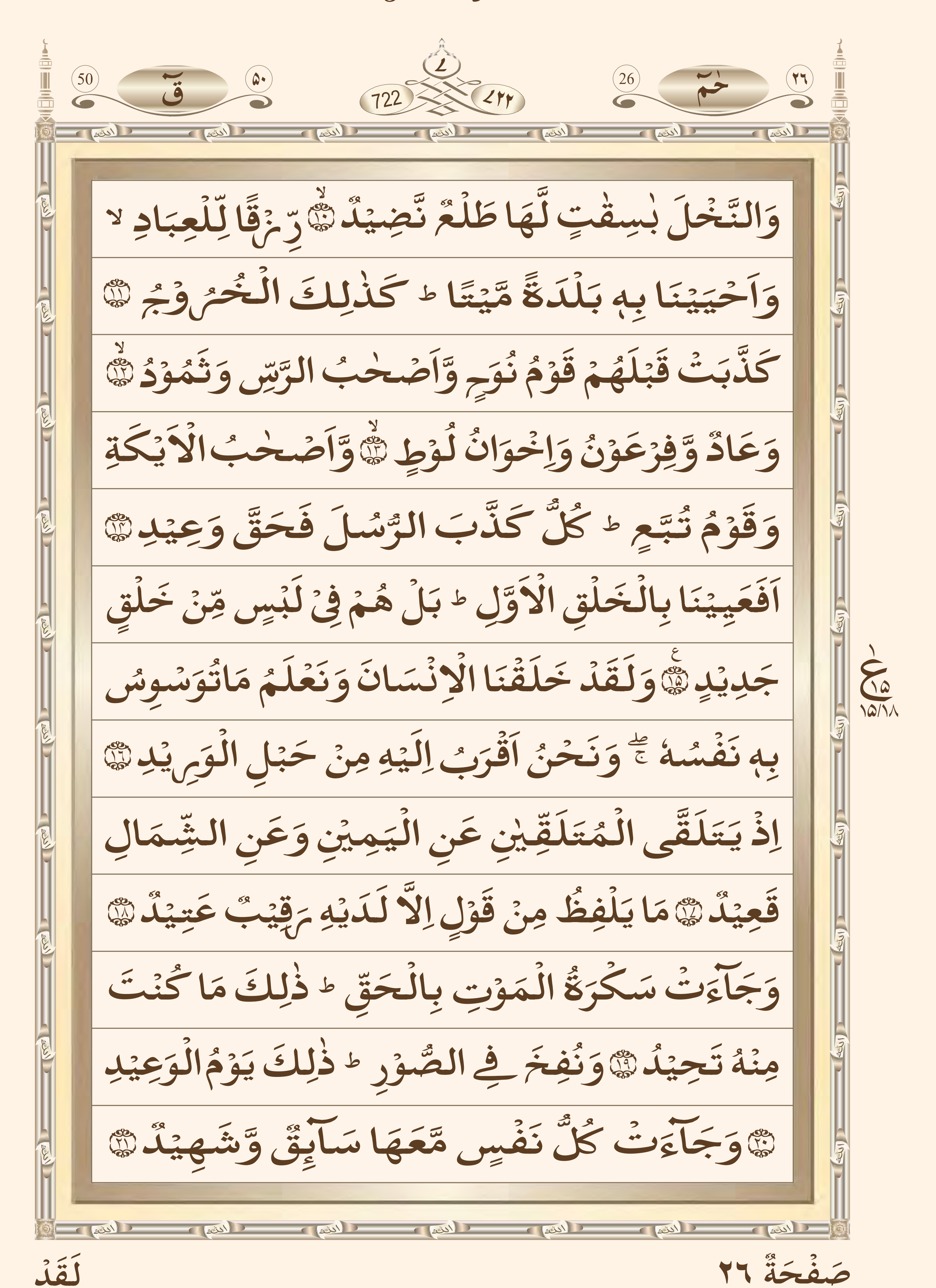
فُرُوْجٍ ۝٦ وَالْاَرْضَ مَدَدْنٰهَا وَاَلْقَيْنَا فِيْهَا رَوَاسِيَ

وَاَنْۢبَتْنَا فِيْهَا مِنْ كُلِّ زَوْجٍۢ بَهِيْجٍ ۝٧ لا تَبْصِرَةً

وَّذِكْرٰي لِكُلِّ عَبْدٍ مُّنِيْبٍ ۝٨ وَنَزَّلْنَا مِنَ السَّمَآءِ

مَآءً مُّبٰرَكًا فَاَنْۢبَتْنَا بِهٖ جَنّٰتٍ وَّحَبَّ الْحَصِيْدِ ۝٩ لا

Comp. Stop - م   Req. Stop - ۝ ط   Stop or Cont. - ق لا ج   Valid Pause - قف   Continue - لا صلے ز



وَالنَّخۡلَ بٰسِقٰتٍ لَّهَا طَلۡعٌ نَّضِيۡدٌ ۙ﴿۱۰﴾ رِّزۡقًا لِّلۡعِبَادِ ۙ

وَاَحۡيَيۡنَا بِهٖ بَلۡدَةً مَّيۡتًا ؕ كَذٰلِكَ الۡخُرُوۡجُ ﴿۱۱﴾

كَذَّبَتۡ قَبۡلَهُمۡ قَوۡمُ نُوۡحٍ وَّاَصۡحٰبُ الرَّسِّ وَثَمُوۡدُ ۙ﴿۱۲﴾

وَعَادٌ وَّفِرۡعَوۡنُ وَاِخۡوَانُ لُوۡطٍ ۙ﴿۱۳﴾ وَّاَصۡحٰبُ الۡاَيۡكَةِ

وَقَوۡمُ تُبَّعٍ ؕ كُلٌّ كَذَّبَ الرُّسُلَ فَحَقَّ وَعِيۡدِ ﴿۱۴﴾

اَفَعَيِيۡنَا بِالۡخَلۡقِ الۡاَوَّلِ ؕ بَلۡ هُمۡ فِىۡ لَبۡسٍ مِّنۡ خَلۡقٍ

جَدِيۡدٍ ﴿۱۵﴾ وَلَقَدۡ خَلَقۡنَا الۡاِنۡسَانَ وَنَعۡلَمُ مَا تُوَسۡوِسُ

بِهٖ نَفۡسُهٗ ۖۚ وَنَحۡنُ اَقۡرَبُ اِلَيۡهِ مِنۡ حَبۡلِ الۡوَرِيۡدِ ﴿۱۶﴾

اِذۡ يَتَلَقَّى الۡمُتَلَقِّيٰنِ عَنِ الۡيَمِيۡنِ وَعَنِ الشِّمَالِ

قَعِيۡدٌ ﴿۱۷﴾ مَا يَلۡفِظُ مِنۡ قَوۡلٍ اِلَّا لَدَيۡهِ رَقِيۡبٌ عَتِيۡدٌ ﴿۱۸﴾

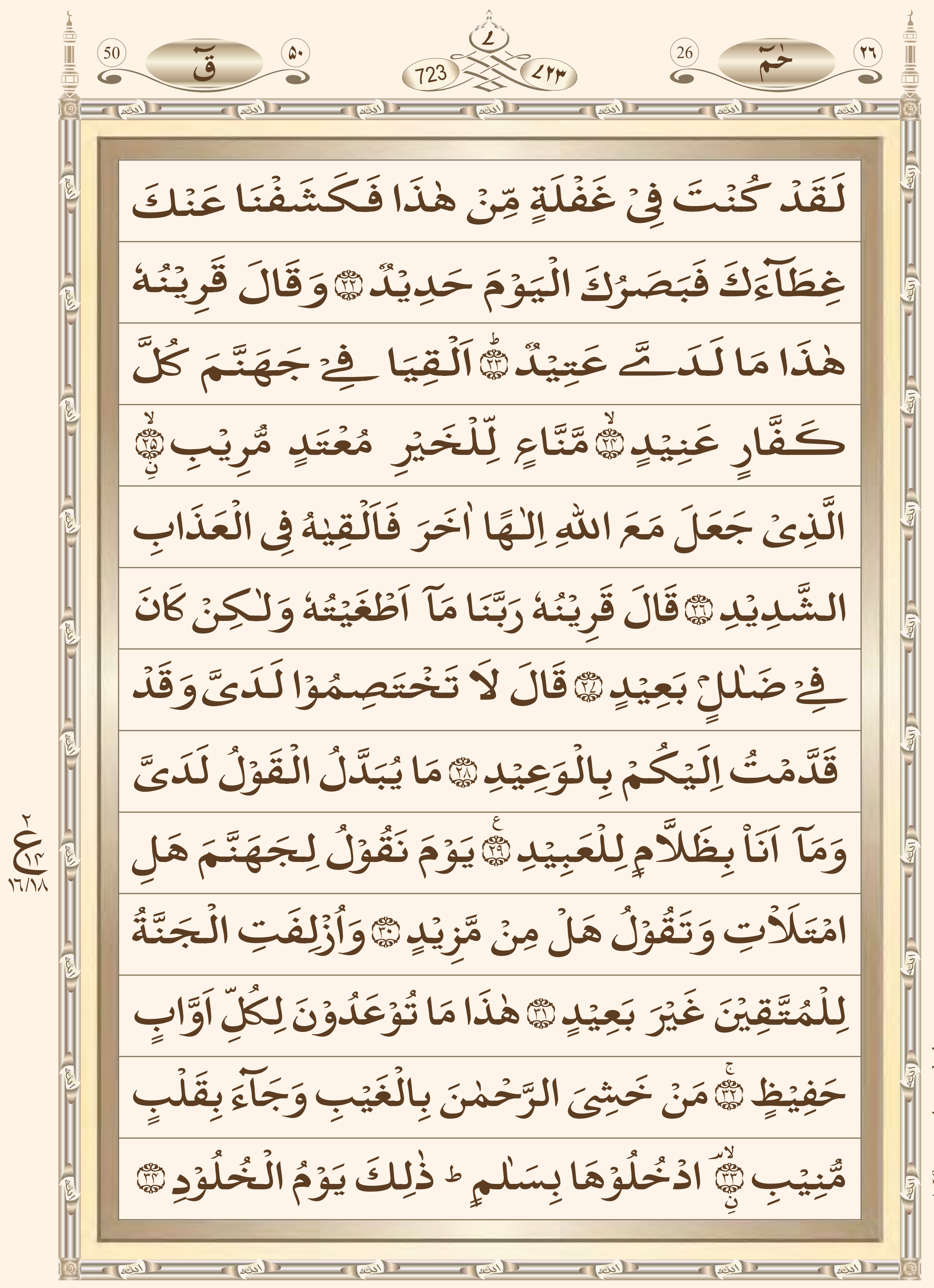
وَجَآءَتۡ سَكۡرَةُ الۡمَوۡتِ بِالۡحَقِّ ؕ ذٰلِكَ مَا كُنۡتَ

مِنۡهُ تَحِيۡدُ ﴿۱۹﴾ وَنُفِخَ فِى الصُّوۡرِ ؕ ذٰلِكَ يَوۡمُ الۡوَعِيۡدِ

﴿۲۰﴾ وَجَآءَتۡ كُلُّ نَفۡسٍ مَّعَهَا سَآئِقٌ وَّشَهِيۡدٌ ﴿۲۱﴾

ع ١٥ ١٥/١٨

Any 2 of 3 Verses - ∴ Suggested Pause - ص Stop Sound, Not Breath - سکته وقفة Preceding Rule - ك

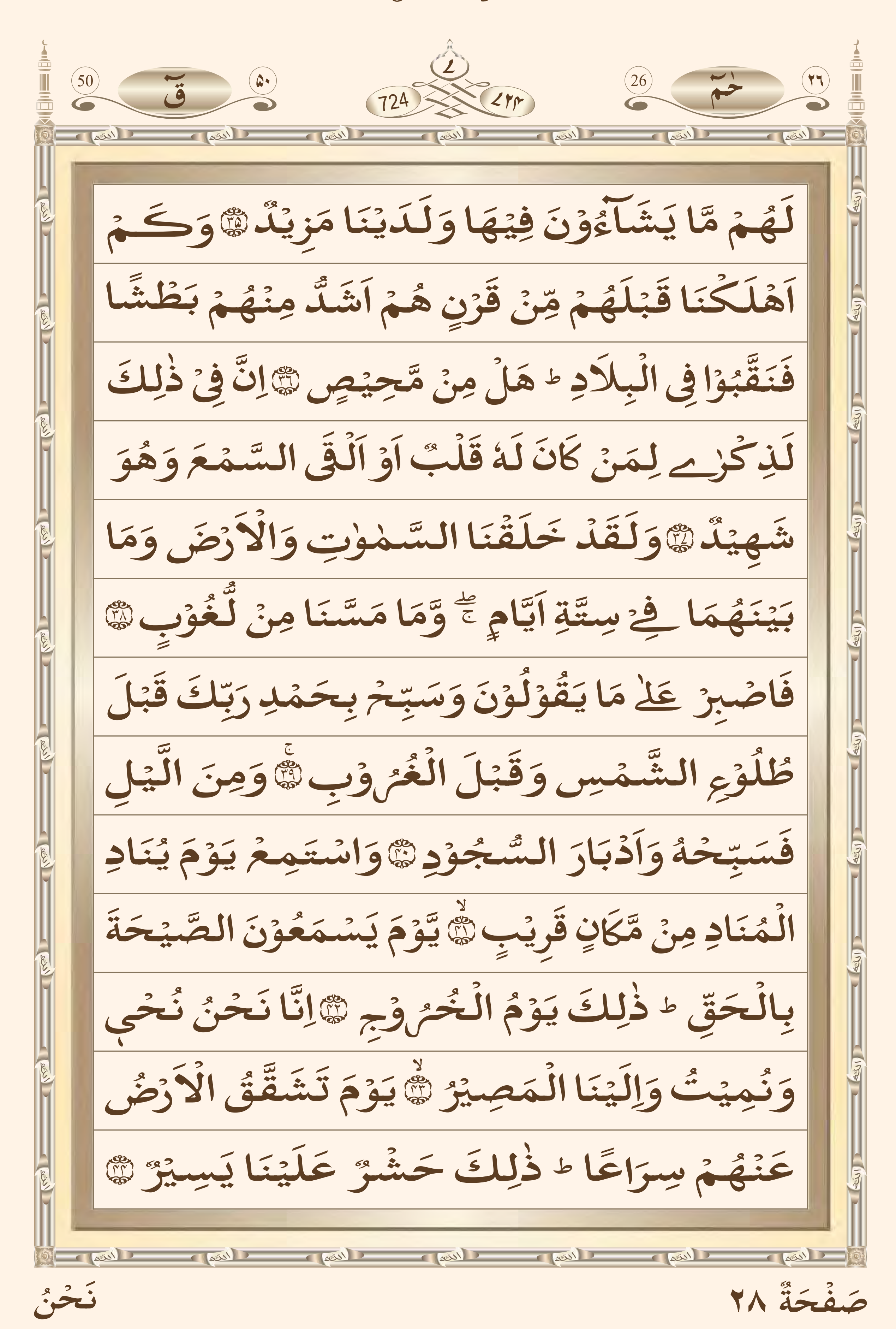


لَقَدْ كُنْتَ فِيْ غَفْلَةٍ مِّنْ هٰذَا فَكَشَفْنَا عَنْكَ
غِطَآءَكَ فَبَصَرُكَ الْيَوْمَ حَدِيْدٌ ﴿٢٢﴾ وَقَالَ قَرِيْنُهٗ
هٰذَا مَا لَدَيَّ عَتِيْدٌ ﴿٢٣﴾ اَلْقِيَا فِيْ جَهَنَّمَ كُلَّ
كَفَّارٍ عَنِيْدٍ ﴿٢٤﴾ مَّنَّاعٍ لِّلْخَيْرِ مُعْتَدٍ مُّرِيْبِ ﴿٢٥﴾
الَّذِيْ جَعَلَ مَعَ اللّٰهِ اِلٰهًا اٰخَرَ فَاَلْقِيٰهُ فِي الْعَذَابِ
الشَّدِيْدِ ﴿٢٦﴾ قَالَ قَرِيْنُهٗ رَبَّنَا مَآ اَطْغَيْتُهٗ وَلٰكِنْ كَانَ
فِيْ ضَلٰلٍ بَعِيْدٍ ﴿٢٧﴾ قَالَ لَا تَخْتَصِمُوْا لَدَيَّ وَقَدْ
قَدَّمْتُ اِلَيْكُمْ بِالْوَعِيْدِ ﴿٢٨﴾ مَا يُبَدَّلُ الْقَوْلُ لَدَيَّ
وَمَآ اَنَا بِظَلَّامٍ لِّلْعَبِيْدِ ﴿٢٩﴾ يَوْمَ نَقُوْلُ لِجَهَنَّمَ هَلِ
امْتَلَاْتِ وَتَقُوْلُ هَلْ مِنْ مَّزِيْدٍ ﴿٣٠﴾ وَاُزْلِفَتِ الْجَنَّةُ
لِلْمُتَّقِيْنَ غَيْرَ بَعِيْدٍ ﴿٣١﴾ هٰذَا مَا تُوْعَدُوْنَ لِكُلِّ اَوَّابٍ
حَفِيْظٍ ﴿٣٢﴾ مَنْ خَشِيَ الرَّحْمٰنَ بِالْغَيْبِ وَجَآءَ بِقَلْبٍ
مُّنِيْبِ ﴿٣٣﴾ ادْخُلُوْهَا بِسَلٰمٍ ذٰلِكَ يَوْمُ الْخُلُوْدِ ﴿٣٤﴾

ع ٢ ١٤ ١٦/١٨

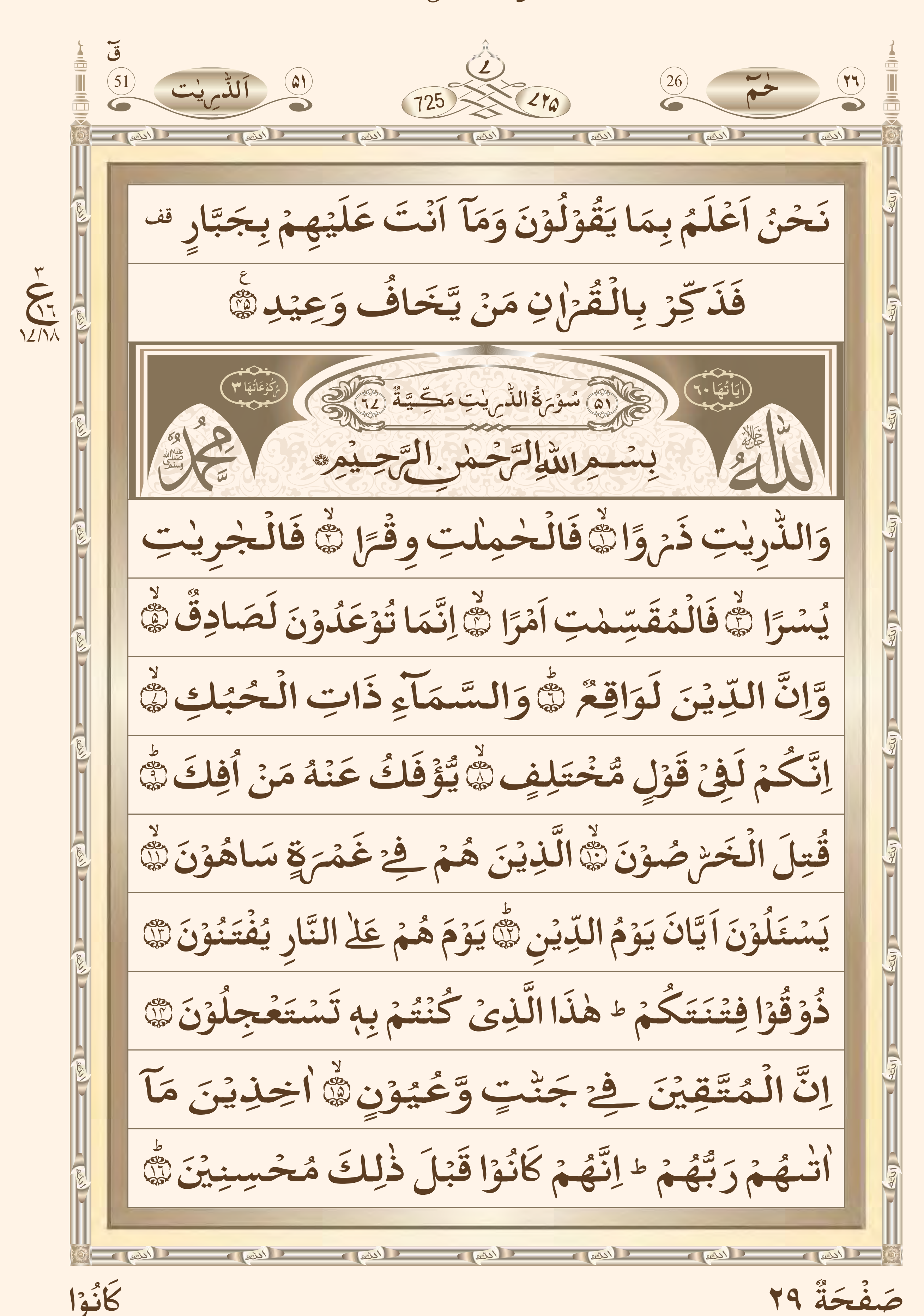
ۨ If a stop is made here. Then begin recitation of the next word with أ

Comp. Stop - م   Req. Stop - ط   Stop or Cont. - قلے ج   Valid Pause - قف   Continue - لا صلے ز



لَهُم مَّا يَشَآءُونَ فِيهَا وَلَدَيۡنَا مَزِيدٌ ﴿٣٥﴾ وَكَمۡ
اَهۡلَكۡنَا قَبۡلَهُم مِّن قَرۡنٍ هُمۡ اَشَدُّ مِنۡهُم بَطۡشًا
فَنَقَّبُوا فِى الۡبِلَادِ ؕ هَلۡ مِن مَّحِيصٍ ﴿٣٦﴾ اِنَّ فِى ذٰلِكَ
لَذِكۡرٰى لِمَن كَانَ لَهٗ قَلۡبٌ اَوۡ اَلۡقَى السَّمۡعَ وَهُوَ
شَهِيدٌ ﴿٣٧﴾ وَلَقَدۡ خَلَقۡنَا السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالۡاَرۡضَ وَمَا
بَيۡنَهُمَا فِى سِتَّةِ اَيَّامٍ ۖ وَّمَا مَسَّنَا مِن لُّغُوبٍ ﴿٣٨﴾
فَاصۡبِرۡ عَلٰى مَا يَقُولُونَ وَسَبِّحۡ بِحَمۡدِ رَبِّكَ قَبۡلَ
طُلُوعِ الشَّمۡسِ وَقَبۡلَ الۡغُرُوبِ ۚ ﴿٣٩﴾ وَمِنَ الَّيۡلِ
فَسَبِّحۡهُ وَاَدۡبَارَ السُّجُودِ ﴿٤٠﴾ وَاسۡتَمِعۡ يَوۡمَ يُنَادِ
الۡمُنَادِ مِن مَّكَانٍ قَرِيبٍ ۙ ﴿٤١﴾ يَّوۡمَ يَسۡمَعُونَ الصَّيۡحَةَ
بِالۡحَقِّ ؕ ذٰلِكَ يَوۡمُ الۡخُرُوجِ ﴿٤٢﴾ اِنَّا نَحۡنُ نُحۡيِ
وَنُمِيتُ وَاِلَيۡنَا الۡمَصِيرُ ۙ ﴿٤٣﴾ يَوۡمَ تَشَقَّقُ الۡاَرۡضُ
عَنۡهُمۡ سِرَاعًا ؕ ذٰلِكَ حَشۡرٌ عَلَيۡنَا يَسِيرٌ ﴿٤٤﴾

Any 2 of 3 Verses - ∴ Suggested Pause - ص Stop Sound, Not Breath - سكته وقفة Preceding Rule - ك



نَحۡنُ اَعۡلَمُ بِمَا يَقُوۡلُوۡنَ وَمَآ اَنۡتَ عَلَيۡهِمۡ بِجَبَّارٍ قف
فَذَكِّرۡ بِالۡقُرۡاٰنِ مَنۡ يَّخَافُ وَعِيۡدِ ﴿٤٥﴾ ع

ع ٢٦ ٣
١٧/١٨

اٰيَاتُهَا ٦٠ — سُوۡرَةُ الذّٰرِيٰتِ مَكِّيَّةٌ (٥١) (٦٧) — رُكُوۡعَاتُهَا ٣

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ

وَالذّٰرِيٰتِ ذَرۡوًا ﴿١﴾ فَالۡحٰمِلٰتِ وِقۡرًا ﴿٢﴾ فَالۡجٰرِيٰتِ
يُسۡرًا ﴿٣﴾ فَالۡمُقَسِّمٰتِ اَمۡرًا ﴿٤﴾ اِنَّمَا تُوۡعَدُوۡنَ لَصَادِقٌ ﴿٥﴾
وَّاِنَّ الدِّيۡنَ لَوَاقِعٌ ﴿٦﴾ وَالسَّمَآءِ ذَاتِ الۡحُبُكِ ﴿٧﴾
اِنَّكُمۡ لَفِىۡ قَوۡلٍ مُّخۡتَلِفٍ ﴿٨﴾ يُّؤۡفَكُ عَنۡهُ مَنۡ اُفِكَ ﴿٩﴾
قُتِلَ الۡخَرّٰصُوۡنَ ﴿١٠﴾ الَّذِيۡنَ هُمۡ فِىۡ غَمۡرَةٍ سَاهُوۡنَ ﴿١١﴾
يَسۡـَٔلُوۡنَ اَيَّانَ يَوۡمُ الدِّيۡنِ ﴿١٢﴾ يَوۡمَ هُمۡ عَلَى النَّارِ يُفۡتَنُوۡنَ ﴿١٣﴾
ذُوۡقُوۡا فِتۡنَتَكُمۡ ؕ هٰذَا الَّذِىۡ كُنۡتُمۡ بِهٖ تَسۡتَعۡجِلُوۡنَ ﴿١٤﴾
اِنَّ الۡمُتَّقِيۡنَ فِىۡ جَنّٰتٍ وَّعُيُوۡنٍ ﴿١٥﴾ اٰخِذِيۡنَ مَآ
اٰتٰهُمۡ رَبُّهُمۡ ؕ اِنَّهُمۡ كَانُوۡا قَبۡلَ ذٰلِكَ مُحۡسِنِيۡنَ ﴿١٦﴾

Comp. Stop - م Req. Stop - ط Stop or Cont. - ج قلے Valid Pause - قف Continue - لا صلے ز

كَانُوْا قَلِيْلًا مِّنَ الَّيْلِ مَا يَهْجَعُوْنَ ﴿١٧﴾ وَبِالْاَسْحَارِ

هُمْ يَسْتَغْفِرُوْنَ ﴿١٨﴾ وَفِيْٓ اَمْوَالِهِمْ حَقٌّ لِّلسَّآئِلِ

وَالْمَحْرُوْمِ ﴿١٩﴾ وَفِي الْاَرْضِ اٰيٰتٌ لِّلْمُوْقِنِيْنَ ﴿٢٠﴾ لا

وَفِيْٓ اَنْفُسِكُمْ ط اَفَلَا تُبْصِرُوْنَ ﴿٢١﴾ وَفِي السَّمَآءِ

رِزْقُكُمْ وَمَا تُوْعَدُوْنَ ﴿٢٢﴾ فَوَرَبِّ السَّمَآءِ وَالْاَرْضِ

اِنَّهٗ لَحَقٌّ مِّثْلَ مَآ اَنَّكُمْ تَنْطِقُوْنَ ﴿٢٣﴾ ع هَلْ اَتٰىكَ حَدِيْثُ

ع ٢٣ ١٨/١٨

ضَيْفِ اِبْرٰهِيْمَ الْمُكْرَمِيْنَ ﴿٢٤﴾ وقف لازم اِذْ دَخَلُوْا عَلَيْهِ فَقَالُوْا

سَلٰمًا ط قَالَ سَلٰمٌ ج قَوْمٌ مُّنْكَرُوْنَ ﴿٢٥﴾ فَرَاغَ اِلٰٓى

اَهْلِهٖ فَجَآءَ بِعِجْلٍ سَمِيْنٍ ﴿٢٦﴾ لا فَقَرَّبَهٗٓ اِلَيْهِمْ قَالَ اَلَا

تَاْكُلُوْنَ ﴿٢٧﴾ ز فَاَوْجَسَ مِنْهُمْ خِيْفَةً ط قَالُوْا لَا تَخَفْ ط

وَبَشَّرُوْهُ بِغُلٰمٍ عَلِيْمٍ ﴿٢٨﴾ فَاَقْبَلَتِ امْرَاَتُهٗ فِيْ صَرَّةٍ

فَصَكَّتْ وَجْهَهَا وَقَالَتْ عَجُوْزٌ عَقِيْمٌ ﴿٢٩﴾ قَالُوْا

كَذٰلِكِ لا قَالَ رَبُّكِ ط اِنَّهٗ هُوَ الْحَكِيْمُ الْعَلِيْمُ ﴿٣٠﴾



Comp. Stop - م   Req. Stop - ط   Stop or Cont. - ج قلے ق   Valid Pause - قف   Continue - لا ز صلے

Any 2 of 3 Verses - ∴   Suggested Pause - ص   Stop Sound, Not Breath - سکتہ وقفۃ   Preceding Rule - ك



Takbir to be Recited for the Last 22 Surahs

Hadhrat Ubay ibn Kaab relates that he recited the Qur'aan to Rasulullah. The Nabi instructed Ubay ibn Kaab explaining: Say the Takbir at the end of each surah, until you complete your recital of (the last twenty two surahs) of the full Qur'aan.

The Takbir:

لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ، وَاللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ، وَلِلّٰهِ الْحَمْدُ

There is none worthy of worship besides Allah, and Allah is the Greatest, and all praise is due to Allah (alone).

Rulings:

Recite the Takbir in an audible, moderately soft voice only, with a short pause after each Surah, the Takbir shall be recited once only. (i.e. before the Bismillah of the next Surah). During a full Khatmul Qur'aan, recite the takbir from the end of Surah Ad-Duha ﴿اَلضُّحٰى﴾, and continue to the end of Surah An Naas ﴿اَلنَّاس﴾. (i.e. for the last twenty two Surahs). The recital of this Takbir is sunnah and meritorious. However, it is neither incorrect, nor a sin if the recitation of the Takbir is omitted.

The Method of Khatmul Qur'aan

The masnoon method (procedure) for the Khatmul Qur'aan is that when the recital of the full Qur'aan is completed (Khatam), then one should immediately start the reciting of the next Khatam.

Rasulullah during his recital of the Qur'aan, when arriving at Surah An-Naas ﴿اَلنَّاس﴾, always paused there, then recited Surah Al-Faatihah ﴿اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ ۝...﴾ together with Alif Laam Meem ﴿الٓمّٓ ۝...﴾, upto Muflihoon ﴿الْمُفْلِحُوْنَ ۝﴾, and thereafter made du'aa.

Rasulullah has said that it is very much liked by Allah Ta'aala that whenever the recital of the entire Qur'aan is completed, then the next recital is immediately commenced and then stopped at Muflihoon, ﴿الْمُفْلِحُوْنَ ۝﴾ after which the du'aa is made.

Dua' After the Completion of the Qur'aan

It is reported in several Ahaadith that Rasulullah has said that the acceptance of du'aa upon the completion of every Khatam of the Qur'aan is assured. In one Hadith it is stated that: 'When a person completes the Qur'aan the Malaaikah (Angels) kiss him between the eyes'. In another Hadith it is reported that: 'Whosoever completes the Qur'aan during the early hours of the day, the Malaa-ikah ask Allah Ta'aala to show mercy on such a person for the balance of the day. Likewise whoever completed it at the commencement of the night then the Malaaikah ask Allah to show mercy on such a person for the balance of the night'. It is reported that Rasulullah has said: 'Whosoever recites the Qur'aan and performs du'aa thereafter, then four thousand Malaaikah will say Aameen upon his du'aa.

دُعَآءُ خَتْمِ الْقُرْاٰنِ

DUA KHATMUL QUR'AAN

صَدَقَ اللّٰهُ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيْمُ، وَصَدَقَ رَسُوْلُهُ النَّبِيُّ الْكَرِيْمُ، وَنَحْنُ عَلٰى ذٰلِكَ مِنَ الشّٰهِدِيْنَ، رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّآ اِنَّكَ اَنْتَ السَّمِيْعُ الْعَلِيْمُ، اَللّٰهُمَّ ارْزُقْنَا بِكُلِّ حَرْفٍ مِّنَ الْقُرْاٰنِ حَلَاوَةً وَّ بِكُلِّ جُزْءٍ مِّنَ الْقُرْاٰنِ جَزَآءً، اَللّٰهُمَّ ارْزُقْنَا

Allah the High Sublime has spoken the truth! and His noble Nabi ﷺ has spoken the truth! and upon that, we are amongst the witnesses! O our Sustainer accept from us, indeed You are All Hearing and All Knowing. O Allah, grant us in return for every letter from the Qur'aan a sweetness and from every chapter (portion) thereof a reward. O Allah, grant us

with (the recitation of every) alif; ulfah [love]	بِالْاَلِفِ اُلْفَةً،
with (every) baa, barakah [blessing]	وَّبِالْبَآءِ بَرَكَةً،
with (every) taa, tawbah [repentance]	وَّبِالتَّآءِ تَوْبَةً،
with (every) thaa, thawaab [reward]	وَّبِالثَّآءِ ثَوَابًا،
with (every) jeem, jamaal [beauty]	وَّبِالْجِيْمِ جَمَالًا،
with (every) haa, hikmah [wisdom]	وَّبِالْحَآءِ حِكْمَةً،
with (every) khaa, khair [goodness]	وَّبِالْخَآءِ خَيْرًا،
with (every) daal, daleel [proof]	وَّبِالدَّالِ دَلِيْلًا،
with (every) dhaal, dhakaa [intelligence]	وَّبِالذَّالِ ذَكَآءً،
with (every) raa, rahmah [mercy]	وَّبِالرَّآءِ رَحْمَةً،
with (every) zaa, zakaah [purity]	وَّبِالزَّآءِ زَكٰوةً،
with (every) seen, sa'aadah [good fortune]	وَّبِالسِّيْنِ سَعَادَةً،
with (every) sheen, shifaa [cure]	وَّبِالشِّيْنِ شِفَآءً،
with (every) saad, sidq [sincerity]	وَّبِالصَّادِ صِدْقًا،
with (every) dhaad, dhiyaa' [light]	وَّبِالضَّادِ ضِيَآءً،
with (every) taa, taraawah [tenderness]	وَّبِالطَّآءِ طَرَاوَةً،
with (every) dhaa, Dhafar [victory]	وَّبِالظَّآءِ ظَفَرًا،

with (every) ghain, ghinaa [independance]	وَّ بِالْعَيْنِ عِلْمًا،
with (every) faa, falaah [success]	وَّ بِالْغَيْنِ غِنًى،
with (every) qaaf, qurbah [nearness]	وَّ بِالْقَافِ قُرْبَةً،
with (every) kaaf, karamah [nobility]	وَّ بِالْكَافِ كَرَامَةً،
with (every) laam, lutf [gentleness]	وَّ بِاللَّامِ لُطْفًا،
with (every) meem, maw'izah [counsel]	وَّ بِالْمِيْمِ مَوْعِظَةً،
with (every) nun, noor [light]	وَّ بِالنُّوْنِ نُوْرًا،
with (every) waaw, wuslah [connection]	وَّ بِالْوَاوِ وُصْلَةً،
with (every) haa, hidayah [guidance]	وَّ بِالْهَآءِ هِدَايَةً،
and with (every) yaa, yaqeen [conviction]	وَّ بِالْيَآءِ يَقِيْنًا،

اَللّٰهُمَّ انْفَعْنَا بِالْقُرْاٰنِ الْعَظِيْمِ، وَارْفَعْنَا بِالْاٰيٰتِ وَالذِّكْرِ الْحَكِيْمِ، وَ تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا قِرَآءَ تَنَا وَ تَجَاوَزْ عَنَّا مَا كَانَ فِيْ تِلَاوَةِ الْقُرْاٰنِ مِنْ خَطَاٍ اَوْ نِسْيَانٍ اَوْ تَحْرِيْفِ كَلِمَةٍ عَنْ مَّوَاضِعِهَآ اَوْ تَقْدِيْمٍ اَوْ تَاْخِيْرٍ اَوْ زِيَادَةٍ اَوْ نُقْصَانٍ اَوْ تَاْوِيْلٍ عَلٰى غَيْرِ مَآ اَنْزَلْتَهٗ عَلَيْهِ اَوْ رَيْبٍ اَوْ شَكٍّ اَوْ سَهْوٍ اَوْ سُوْٓءِ اِلْحَانٍ اَوْ تَعْجِيْلٍ عِنْدَ تِلَاوَةِ الْقُرْاٰنِ اَوْ كَسْلٍ اَوْ سُرْعَةٍ اَوْ زَيْغِ لِسَانٍ اَوْ وَقْفٍ بِغَيْرِ وُقُوْفٍ اَوْ اِدْغَامٍ بِغَيْرِ مُدْغَمٍ اَوْ اِظْهَارٍ بِغَيْرِ بَيَانٍ اَوْ مَدٍّ اَوْ تَشْدِيْدٍ اَوْ هَمْزَةٍ اَوْ جَزْمٍ اَوْ اِعْرَابٍ بِغَيْرِ مَا كُتِبَ اَوْ قِلَّةِ رَغْبَةٍ وَّ رَهْبَةٍ عِنْدَ اٰيَاتِ الرَّحْمَةِ وَاٰيَاتِ الْعَذَابِ فَاغْفِرْلَنَا رَبَّنَا وَاكْتُبْنَا مَعَ الشَّاهِدِيْنَ،

O Allah let us benefit from the Magnimous Qur'aan and elevate us with its verses and Glorius zikr. And accept from us our recitation and pardon us for any errors or forgetfulness or distorting its meanings or advancing or delaying it or adding or omitting to it or interpreting it incorrectly to that which you had revealed. Or entertaining doubts or misgivings or recitation in an inappropiate tone or making haste in recitation or displaying indifference or rushing through it or twisting the tongue. Or undue stopping or continuance or inaccurate utterance or Idghaam without mudgham or making needless Izhaar or making madd, tashdeed hamzah sukoon or reading other than how You have written. Or for being unresponsive to the verses of mercy and punishment. Thus forgive us and write us down from amongst the witnesses.

اَللّٰهُمَّ نَوِّرْ قُلُوْبَنَا بِالْقُرْاٰنِ وَزَيِّنْ اَخْلَاقَنَا بِالْقُرْاٰنِ وَنَجِّنَا مِنَ النَّارِ بِالْقُرْاٰنِ وَاَدْخِلْنَا فِي الْجَنَّةِ بِالْقُرْاٰنِ، اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلِ الْقُرْاٰنَ لَنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا قَرِيْنًا وَّفِي الْقَبْرِ مُوْنِسًا وَّعَلَى الصِّرَاطِ نُوْرًا وَّفِي الْجَنَّةِ رَفِيْقًا وَّمِنَ النَّارِ سِتْرًا وَّحِجَابًا وَّاِلَى الْخَيْرَاتِ كُلِّهَا دَلِيْلًا فَاكْتُبْنَا عَلَى التَّمَامِ وَارْزُقْنَا اَدَآءً بِالْقَلْبِ وَاللِّسَانِ وَحُبِّ الْخَيْرِ وَالسَّعَادَةِ وَالْبَشَارَةِ مِنَ الْاِيْمَانِ،

O Allah enlighten our hearts with the Qur'aan and decorate our character with the Qur'aan and save us from the Jahannum by means of the Qur'aan and enter into Jannah by means of the Qur'aan. O Allah make the Qur'aan our partner in this world an a companion in the Qabr, a light on the Siraat the best friend in Jannah and a shield against the fire of Hell and a guide that will lead to every act of righteousness. And decree for us perfection and bless us to fulfil from our heart and tongue and love, good fortune and glad tidings of Imaan.

وَصَلَّى اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى عَلٰى خَيْرِ خَلْقِهٖ مُحَمَّدٍ مُّظْهَرِ لُطْفِهٖ وَنُوْرِ عَرْشِهٖ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَّعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ اَجْمَعِيْنَ وَسَلَّمَ تَسْلِيْمًا كَثِيْرًا كَثِيْرًا-

And salutations of Allah be upon His best creation Mohammed ﷺ who is the manifestation of Allah's kindness and the noor of his that is attached with the Throne. Enumerable peace be upon our Master Muhammed ﷺ and upon his family and upon his companions.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ اَسْئَلُكَ مِنَ الْخَيْرِ كُلِّهٖ عَاجِلِهٖ وَاٰجِلِهٖ مَا عَلِمْتُ مِنْهُ وَمَا لَمْ اَعْلَمْ، وَاَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنَ الشَّرِّ كُلِّهٖ عَاجِلِهٖ وَاٰجِلِهٖ مَا عَلِمْتُ مِنْهُ وَمَا لَمْ اَعْلَمْ، وَاَسْئَلُكَ الْجَنَّةَ وَمَا قَرَّبَ اِلَيْهَا مِنْ قَوْلٍ اَوْ عَمَلٍ، وَّاَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنَ النَّارِ وَمَا قَرَّبَ اِلَيْهَا مِنْ قَوْلٍ اَوْ عَمَلٍ، وَاَسْئَلُكَ خَيْرَ مَا سَاَلَكَ عَبْدُكَ وَرَسُوْلُكَ مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ، وَاَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا اسْتَعَاذَ بِكَ عَنْهُ عَبْدُكَ وَرَسُوْلُكَ مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ، وَّاَسْئَلُكَ مَا قَضَيْتَ لِيْ مِنْ اَمْرٍ اَنْ تَجْعَلَ عَاقِبَتَهٗ رَشَدًا-

O Allah, I ask You of every good, which may come soon or which may come later, which I know or do not know; and I seek refuge in You from every evil, which may come soon or which may come later, which I am aware or which I know not; And I ask of You Paradise and of every word and deed that may bring me close to it; and I seek refuge from Hell-Fire and of every word and deed that may bring me close to it; And I ask of you every good, which Your slave and Messenger Muhammad ﷺ asked from You and I seek refuge from every evil, from which Your slave and Messenger Muhammad ﷺ sought refuge in You; and I ask of You what ever You decree for me, make its ultimate end good for me.

CAUTION REQUIRED IN PRONUNCIATION

There are certain places in the Qur'aanul Majeed where even a little negligence can make one guilty of the unintentional utterance of words of Kufr. The changing or transposing of a Fathah/Zabar (َ), Kasrah/Zer (ِ) or Dhammah/Pesh (ُ) can alter the meanings of words, and to intentionally recite incorrectly can plunge one into the act of a major sin, so much so that it can lead one to the brink of Kufr. These Ayaahs are denoted by a broken line below them and the symbol ❋ in the margin.

No.	Surah	Juz No.	Surah No.	Ayaah No.	✓ Pronunciation	✗ Pronunciation
1	اَلْفَاتِحَة	1	1	4	اِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ	Without Tashdeed - اِيَاكَ
2	اَلْفَاتِحَة	1	1	7	اَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ	اَنْعَمْتُ عَلَيْهِمْ
3	اَلْبَقَرَة	1	2	125	وَاِذِ ابْتَلٰۤى اِبْرٰهٖمَ رَبُّهٗ	اِبْرٰهٖمُ رَبَّهٗ
4	اَلْبَقَرَة	2	2	251	وَقَتَلَ دَاوٗدُ جَالُوْتَ	دَاوٗدُ جَالُوْتُ
5	اَلْبَقَرَة	3	2	255	اَللّٰهُ لَاۤ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا هُوَ	With Madd - آللّٰهُ
6	اَلْبَقَرَة	3	2	261	وَاللّٰهُ يُضٰعِفُ	وَاللّٰهُ يُضٰعَفُ
7	اَلنِّسَآء	6	4	165	رُسُلًا مُّبَشِّرِيْنَ وَمُنْذِرِيْنَ	مُّبَشِّرِيْنَ وَمُنْذَرِيْنَ
8	اَلتَّوْبَة	10	9	3	مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِيْنَ وَرَسُوْلُهٗ	وَرَسُوْلِهٗ
9	بَنِيْۤ اِسْرَآءِيْل	15	17	15	وَمَا كُنَّا مُعَذِّبِيْنَ	مُعَذَّبِيْنَ
10	طٰهٰ	16	20	121	وَعَصٰۤى اٰدَمُ رَبَّهٗ	اٰدَمَ رَبُّهٗ
11	اَلْاَنْبِيَآء	17	21	87	اِنِّيْ كُنْتُ مِنَ الظّٰلِمِيْنَ	اِنِّيْ كُنْتَ
12	اَلشُّعَرَآء	19	26	194	لِتَكُوْنَ مِنَ الْمُنْذِرِيْنَ	مُنْذَرِيْنَ
13	فَاطِر	22	35	28	يَخْشَى اللّٰهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلَمٰٓؤُا	اللّٰهُ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلَمٰٓؤَا
14	اَلصّٰٓفّٰت	23	37	76	فِيْهِمْ مُّنْذِرِيْنَ	فِيْهِمْ مُّنْذَرِيْنَ
15	اَلْفَتْح	26	48	27	صَدَقَ اللّٰهُ رَسُوْلَهُ	اللّٰهَ رَسُوْلَهُ
16	اَلْحَشْر	28	59	24	الْمُصَوِّرُ	الْمُصَوَّرُ
17	اَلْحَآقَّة	29	69	37	اِلَّا الْخٰطِئُوْنَ	اِلَّا الْخٰطَئُوْنَ
18	اَلْمُزَّمِّل	29	73	16	فَعَصٰى فِرْعَوْنُ الرَّسُوْلَ	فِرْعَوْنَ الرَّسُوْلُ
19	اَلْمُرْسَلٰت	29	77	41	فِيْ ظِلٰلٍ	فِيْ ظَلٰلٍ
20	اَلنّٰزِعٰت	30	79	45	اِنَّمَآ اَنْتَ مُنْذِرُ	مُنْذَرُ

The Ayaahs of Sajdah Tilaawah

There are 14 aayaah of the Qur'aan after the recital of which Sajdah Tilaawah becomes waajib and has to be made. These are indicated by the word السَّجدة (As Sajdah) shown in the margin; and also by a line under the Sajdah word in the specific Aayah. (Note: The second Sajdah in Surah Haj is to be performed by the Shafi'ees only. The sajdah in Surah Saad is not a Sajdah Tilaawah for them. This is a Sajdah-ush Shukr for them and should be performed only out of Salaah. The niyyah for this is: 'Nawaitu Sajdah-ush Shukri lillaahi Ta-'aala').

When reciting or listening to the Qur'aan and on completing the recital of any of these Aayaah it is waajib to perform a single sajdah immediately. (According to Imaam Shafi - it is Sunnah). However, if one is unable to perform the sajdah immediately then it could be performed soon after. This Sajdah is also waajib upon a person who listens to it whilst in a state of Janaabah. However, this sajdah is not waajib for women when they listen to an ayaah of Sajdah whilst they are in a state of Haydh or Nifaas.

If an aayah of sajdah is recited in Salaah, then the sajdah must be performed immediately in the Salaah. The method of performing the Sajdah Tilaawah (in Salaah) is to complete the recital of that specific Aayaah and then immediately go down into sajdah whilst saying: 'Allaahu Akbar' and recite the Tasbeeh of Sajdah, thrice. After the sajdah return to the standing position whilst saying 'Allaahu Akbar'; and continue the recital without reciting 'Bismillaah'.

If an Aayaah of Sajdah is repeated several times while seated in one place, then only one Sajdah is waajib. When one sajdah aayaah is recited at several different places; or if separate aayaah are recited at various different places; then the corresponding number of Sajdah's will have to be performed. A small house or the chamber of the Musjid is regarded as one place. It is desirable to recite the Aayaah of Sajdah inaudibly to avoid making the sajdah waajib upon others who are within hearing distance. It is makrooh to recite the Qur'aan and deliberately omit reciting the Aayaah of Sajdah to avoid performing the Sajdah.

How to Perform the Sajdah Tilawaah

The same conditions regarding Tahaarat, Wudhu etc. that apply to Salaah are applicable to Sajdah Tilaawah. Sajdah Tilaawah is prohibited whilst the sun is rising, precisely at noon, and from the time the colour of the sun changes before sunset until the sun has fully set.

The Hanafi Method:

It is Mustahab (desirable) that one performs Sajdah Tilaawah immediately after the aayah of sajdah had been recited. However, there is no sin caused by a moderate delay when carrying out the waajib sajdah soon thereafter. It is makrooh and sinful to indefinitely delay fulfilling such waajib Sajdah Tilaawah. When one is not busy in Salaah, the best method for this waajib sajdah is to stand upright and say: Allahu Akbar (without raising the hands) then go straight down into sajdah, recite Subhaana Rabbiyal A'ala' thrice, then rise out of sajdah and whilst standing up say Allahu Akbar. Such sajdah will also be correct or complete and valid when

one had proceeded into Sajdah Tilaawah from the jalsah (sitting posture like that in Salaah), and ended it coming up into a sitting posture.

The Shaafi'ee method:

It is sunnah to first say the niyyah while standing for Sajdah Tilaawah thus: 'Nawaytu Sajdah Tilaawati lillaahi Ta'aala'. Then recite the Takbeeratul Ihraam (whilst lifting hands as in Salaah, and folding the arms briefly) by saying; 'Allahu Akbar', and perform one sajdah. Thereafter whilst standing up say the Takbeer and then recite the Tasleem (salaam) to complete the sajdah.

AYAAHS OF SAJDAH

No.	Surah	Juz No.	Surah No.	Ayaah No.	Ayaahs of Sajdah
1	اَلْاَعْرَاف	9	7	206	وَيُسَبِّحُوْنَهٗ وَلَهٗ يَسْجُدُوْنَ ۩
2	اَلرَّعْد	13	13	15	وَلِلّٰهِ يَسْجُدُ مَنْ فِي السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ
3	اَلنَّحْل	14	16	49	وَلِلّٰهِ يَسْجُدُ مَا فِي السَّمٰوٰتِ وَمَا
4	بَنِيْٓ اِسْرَآءِيْل	15	17	107	لِلْاَذْقَانِ سُجَّدًا ۝١٠٧ وَّيَقُوْلُوْنَ سُبْحٰنَ
5	مَرْيَم	16	19	58	اٰيٰتُ الرَّحْمٰنِ خَرُّوْا سُجَّدًا وَّبُكِيًّا ۝٥٨
6	اَلْحَجّ	17	22	18	اَلَمْ تَرَ اَنَّ اللّٰهَ يَسْجُدُ لَهٗ
7	اَلْحَجّ	17	22	77	اٰمَنُوا ارْكَعُوْا وَاسْجُدُوْا وَاعْبُدُوْا
This second Sajdul Tilaawah in Surah Haj is to be performed by the Shafi's only					
8	اَلْفُرْقَان	19	25	60	وَاِذَا قِيْلَ لَهُمُ اسْجُدُوْا لِلرَّحْمٰنِ قَالُوْا
9	اَلنَّمْل	19	27	25	اَلَّا يَسْجُدُوْا لِلّٰهِ الَّذِيْ يُخْرِجُ الْخَبْءَ
10	اَلسَّجْدَة	21	32	15	خَرُّوْا سُجَّدًا وَّسَبَّحُوْا بِحَمْدِ رَبِّهِمْ
11	صٓ	23	38	24	وَخَرَّ رَاكِعًا وَّاَنَابَ ۝٢٤
This Sajdul Tilaawah in Surah Saad is to be performed by the Hanafi's only					
12	حٰمٓ السَّجْدَة	24	41	37	لَا تَسْجُدُوْا لِلشَّمْسِ وَلَا لِلْقَمَرِ وَاسْجُدُوْا
13	اَلنَّجْم	27	53	62	فَاسْجُدُوْا لِلّٰهِ وَاعْبُدُوْا ۝٦٢
14	اَلْاِنْشِقَاق	30	84	21	لَا يَسْجُدُوْنَ ۝٢١ بَلِ الَّذِيْنَ كَفَرُوْا يُكَذِّبُوْنَ
15	اَلْعَلَق	30	96	19	كَلَّا ؕ لَا تُطِعْهُ وَاسْجُدْ وَاقْتَرِبْ ۝١٩

Ayaahs : 6236	Makki Surahs : 86
Rukus : 558	Madani Surahs : 28

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2	اَلْبَقَرَة	Madani	1-2-3	40	286
3	اٰلِ عِمْرٰن	Madani	3-4	20	200
4	اَلنِّسَآء	Madani	4-5-6	24	176
5	اَلْمَآئِدَة	Madani	6-7	16	120
6	اَلْاَنْعَام	Makki	7-8	20	165
7	اَلْاَعْرَاف	Makki	8-9	24	206
8	اَلْاَنْفَال	Madani	9-10	10	75
9	اَلتَّوْبَة	Madani	10-11	16	129
10	يُوْنُس	Makki	11	11	109
11	هُوْد	Makki	11-12	10	123
12	يُوْسُف	Makki	12-13	12	111
13	اَلرَّعْد	Madani	13	6	43
14	اِبْرٰهِيْم	Makki	13	7	52
15	اَلْحِجْر	Makki	13-14	6	99
16	اَلنَّحْل	Makki	14	16	128
17	بَنِيْٓ اِسْرَآءِيْل	Makki	15	12	111
18	اَلْكَهْف	Makki	15-16	12	110
19	مَرْيَم	Makki	16	6	98
20	طٰهٰ	Makki	16	8	135
21	اَلْاَنْبِيَآ	Makki	17	7	112
22	اَلْحَجّ	Madani	17	10	78
23	اَلْمُؤْمِنُوْن	Makki	18	6	118
24	اَلنُّوْر	Madani	18	9	64
25	اَلْفُرْقَان	Makki	18-19	6	77
26	اَلشُّعَرَآء	Makki	19	11	227
27	اَلنَّمْل	Makki	19-20	7	93
28	اَلْقَصَص	Makki	20	9	88
29	اَلْعَنْكَبُوْت	Makki	20-21	7	69
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31	لُقْمٰن	Makki	21	4	34
32	اَلسَّجْدَة	Makki	21	3	30
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34	سَبَا	Makki	22	6	54
35	فَاطِر	Makki	22	5	45
36	يٰسٓ	Makki	22-23	5	83
37	اَلصّٰٓفّٰت	Makki	23	5	182
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40	اَلْمُؤْمِن	Makki	24	9	85
41	حٰمٓ اَلسَّجْدَة	Makki	24-25	6	54
42	اَلشُّوْرٰے	Makki	25	5	53
43	اَلزُّخْرُف	Makki	25	7	89
44	اَلدُّخَان	Makki	25	3	59
45	اَلْجَاثِيَة	Makki	25	4	37
46	اَلْاَحْقَاف	Makki	26	4	35
47	مُحَمَّد	Madani	26	4	38
48	اَلْفَتْح	Madani	26	4	29
49	اَلْحُجُرٰت	Madani	26	2	18
50	قٓ	Makki	26	3	45
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59	اَلْحَشْر	Madani	28	3	24
60	اَلْمُمْتَحِنَة	Madani	28	2	13
61	اَلصَّف	Madani	28	2	14
62	اَلْجُمُعَة	Madani	28	2	11
63	اَلْمُنٰفِقُوْن	Madani	28	2	11
64	اَلتَّغَابُوْنَ	Madani	28	2	18
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95	اَلتِّيْن	Makki	30	1	8
96	اَلْعَلَق	Makki	30	1	19
97	اَلْقَدْر	Makki	30	1	5
98	اَلْبَيِّنَة	Madani	30	1	8
99	اَلزِّلْزَال	Madani	30	1	8
100	اَلْعٰدِيٰت	Makki	30	1	11
101	اَلْقَارِعَة	Makki	30	1	11
102	اَلتَّكَاثُر	Makki	30	1	8
103	اَلْعَصْر	Makki	30	1	3
104	اَلْهُمَزَة	Makki	30	1	9
105	اَلْفِيْل	Makki	30	1	5
106	اَلْقُرَيْش	Makki	30	1	4
107	اَلْمَاعُوْن	Makki	30	1	7
108	اَلْكَوْثَر	Makki	30	1	3
109	اَلْكٰفِرُوْن	Makki	30	1	6
110	اَلنَّصْر	Madani	30	1	3
111	اَللَّهَب	Makki	30	1	5
112	اَلْاِخْلَاص	Makki	30	1	4
113	اَلْفَلَق	Makki	30	1	5
114	اَلنَّاس	Makki	30	1	6

Revelation Order of Surahs

No.	Surah	No.	Surah	No.	Surah	No.	Surah
1	اَلْعَلَق	30	اَلْقَارِعَة	58	سَبَا	86	اَلْمُطَفِّفِيْن
2	اَلْقَلَم	31	اَلْقِيٰمَة	59	اَلزُّمَر	87	اَلْبَقَرَة
3	اَلْمُزَّمِّل	32	اَلْهُمَزَة	60	اَلْمُؤْمِن	88	اَلْاَنْفَال
4	اَلْمُدَّثِّر	33	اَلْمُرْسَلٰت	61	حٰمٓ اَلسَّجْدَة	89	اٰلِ عِمْرٰن
5	اَلْفَاتِحَة	34	قٓ	62	اَلشُّوْرٰى	90	اَلْاَحْزَاب
6	اَللَّهَب	35	اَلْبَلَد	63	اَلزُّخْرُف	91	اَلْمُمْتَحِنَة
7	اَلتَّكْوِيْر	36	اَلطَّارِق	64	اَلدُّخَان	92	اَلنِّسَآء
8	اَلْاَعْلٰى	37	اَلْقَمَر	65	اَلْجَاثِيَة	93	اَلزِّلْزَال
9	اَلَّيْل	38	صٓ	66	اَلْاَحْقَاف	94	اَلْحَدِيْد
10	اَلْفَجْر	39	اَلْاَعْرَاف	67	اَلذّٰرِيٰت	95	مُحَمَّد
11	اَلضُّحٰى	40	اَلْجِنّ	68	اَلْغَاشِيَة	96	اَلرَّعْد
12	اَلْاِنْشِرَاح	41	يٰسٓ	69	اَلْكَهْف	97	اَلرَّحْمٰن
13	اَلْعَصْر	42	اَلْفُرْقَان	70	اَلنَّحْل	98	اَلدَّهْر
14	اَلْعٰدِيٰت	43	فَاطِر	71	نُوْح	99	اَلطَّلَاق
15	اَلْكَوْثَر	44	مَرْيَم	72	اِبْرٰهِيْم	100	اَلْبَيِّنَة
16	اَلتَّكَاثُر	45	طٰهٰ	73	اَلْاَنْبِيَآء	101	اَلْحَشْر
17	اَلْمَاعُوْن	46	اَلْوَاقِعَة	74	اَلْمُؤْمِنُوْن	102	اَلنُّوْر
18	اَلْكٰفِرُوْن	47	اَلشُّعَرَآء	75	اَلسَّجْدَة	103	اَلْحَجّ
19	اَلْفِيْل	48	اَلنَّمْل	76	اَلطُّوْر	104	اَلْمُنٰفِقُوْن
20	اَلْفَلَق	49	اَلْقَصَص	77	اَلْمُلْك	105	اَلْمُجَادَلَة
21	اَلنَّاس	50	بَنِيْٓ اِسْرَآءِيْل	78	اَلْحَآقَّة	106	اَلْحُجُرٰت
22	اَلْاِخْلَاص	51	يُوْنُس	79	اَلْمَعَارِج	107	اَلتَّحْرِيْم
23	اَلنَّجْم	52	هُوْد	80	اَلنَّبَا	108	اَلتَّغَابُن
24	عَبَسَ	53	يُوْسُف	81	اَلنّٰزِعٰت	109	اَلصَّف
25	اَلْقَدْر	54	اَلْحِجْر	82	اَلْاِنْفِطَار	110	اَلْجُمُعَة
26	اَلشَّمْس	55	اَلْاَنْعَام	83	اَلْاِنْشِقَاق	111	اَلْفَتْح
27	اَلْبُرُوْج	56	اَلصّٰفّٰت	84	اَلرُّوْم	112	اَلْمَآئِدَة
28	اَلتِّيْن	57	لُقْمٰن	85	اَلْعَنْكَبُوْت	113	اَلتَّوْبَة
29	اَلْقُرَيْش					114	اَلنَّصْر

DUA FOR MEMORISING THE QUR'AANUL MAJEED

It has been reported by Tirmidhi, Haakim and others that Sayyidina Ibn Abbaas ﷠ reports that he was once in the company of Rasulullah ﷺ when Sayydina Ali ﷠ came in and said: 'O Rasulullah ﷺ You are dearer to me than my father and mother. I try to memorise the Qur'aan but cannot do so, as it vanishes from my memory'. Rasulullah ﷺ said: shall I tell you of a method that will benefit you, as well as those to whom it is conveyed by you? You will be able to retain whatever you learn'. At the request of Sayyidina Ali ﷠, Rasulullah ﷺ said, 'When the night preceding Friday comes, rise up in its last third portion, if possible, for that would be excellent. This is the best part of the night as this is the time when angels descend, and prayers are specially granted at this hour. It was for this particular time that Hadhrat Yaqoob ﷤ had been waiting for; when he had said to his sons that he would, in the near future, pray to his Allah for forgiveness for them. If it is difficult to get up at this time then you should do so in the middle of the night, and if this too is not possible, offer the four rakaat in the early part of the night. After reciting Surah Faatihah in each rakaah, **Surah Yasin** ﴿يٰسٓ﴾ should be recited in the first rakaah, **Surah Dukhaan** ﴿اَلدُّخَان﴾ in the second, **Surah Alif Laam Meem Sajdah** ﴿اَلسَّجدَة﴾ in the third and **Surah Mulk** ﴿اَلْمُلك﴾ in the fourth. After completing At-Tahiyaat (Glorification of Allah in the sitting posture in Salaah) you should praise and glorify Almighty Allah abundantly, invoke peace and blessings on Rasulullah ﷺ and on all the Prophets عليهم السلام - peace be upon them and seek forgiveness for all believers and those Muslims who have passed away and then recite the following dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ ارْحَمْنِیْ بِتَرْكِ الْمَعَاصِیْ اَبَدًا مَّا اَبْقَيْتَنِیْ، وَارْحَمْنِیْ اَنْ اَتَكَلَّفَ مَا لَا يَعْنِيْنِیْ،
وَارْزُقْنِیْ حُسْنَ النَّظَرِ فِیْ مَا يُرْضِيْكَ عَنِّیْ ، اَللّٰهُمَّ بَدِيْعَ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ ذَا الْجَلَالِ
وَالْاِكْرَامِ وَالْعِزَّةِ الَّتِیْ لَا تُرَامُ ، اَسْاَلُكَ يَا اَللّٰهُ يَا رَحْمٰنُ بِجَلَالِكَ وَ نُوْرِ وَجْهِكَ اَنْ تُلْزِمَ
قَلْبِیْ حِفْظَ كِتَابِكَ كَمَا عَلَّمْتَنِیْ وَارْزُقْنِیْ اَنْ اَتْلُوَهٗ عَلٰی النَّحْوِ الَّذِیْ يُرْضِيْكَ عَنِّیْ،
اَللّٰهُمَّ بَدِيْعَ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْاِكْرَامِ وَالْعِزَّةِ الَّتِیْ لَا تُرَامُ، اَسْاَلُكَ
يَا اَللّٰهُ يَا رَحْمٰنِ بِجَلَالِكَ وَ نُوْرِ وَجْهِكَ اَنْ تُنَوِّرَ بِكِتَابِكَ بَصَرِیْ وَاَنْ تُطْلِقَ بِهٖ لِسَانِیْ
وَاَنْ تُفَرِّجَ بِهٖ عَنْ قَلْبِیْ وَاَنْ تَشْرَحَ بِهٖ صَدْرِیْ وَاَنْ تَغْسِلَ بِهٖ بَدَنِیْ فَاِنَّهٗ لَا يُعِيْنُنِیْ عَلَی
الْحَقِّ غَيْرُكَ وَلَا يُؤْتِيْهِ اِلَّا اَنْتَ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ اِلَّا بِاللّٰهِ الْعَلِیِّ الْعَظِيْمِ-

O Allah have mercy on me by enabling me to avoid sins as long as You keep me alive; and have mercy on me by enabling me to avoid falling into those things which do not concern me; and grant me the good insight in those things that will cause YOU to be pleased with me. O Allah, the Originator of the heavens and the earth, the One of Supreme Greatness, Beholder of absolute independence, Who exceeds in nobleness and courtesy, and Possessor of Dignity which is incompre-hensible. I beseech YOU, O Allah, O Beneficent One, In the name of Your Supreme Greatness and of the light of Your Countenance to cause my heart to memorize Your book as

You have taught me (the same), and grant me that I may be able to recite it in such a manner which will cause You to be pleased with me. O Allah, the Originator of the heavens and the earth, the One of Supreme Greatness, Beholder of absolute independence, Who exceeds in nobleness and courtesy and Possessor of Dignity which is incomprehensible. I beseech You, O Allah, O Beneficent One, In the name of your Supreme Greatness and of the light of Your Countenance to illuminate my vision (with the Noor) of Your Book, and set my tongue free with its (fluent) recital, and to remove the grief of my heart with it, and to enlighten my mind and openly clear my chest with it, and to wash away (the sins) of my body with it. Certainly there is none except You to support and assist me in (attaining) the truth, and none except You can give it to me. And there is no protection (against evil) and no power (to do good) except with the help of Allah, the Most High, the Most Great.

Rasulullah ﷺ further said to Hadhrat Ali ؓ 'Repeat this act for three, five or seven Fridays. If Allah wills your prayer will certainly be granted. I swear by Him who made me a Prophet that the acceptance of a believers prayer will never be missed'. Sayyidina Ibn Abbaas ؓ reports that hardly five or seven Fridays passed when Sayyidina Ali ؓ came to Rasulullah ﷺ and said: 'Previously I used to learn about four aayaat; but I was not able to retain them, and now I learn about forty and I can remember them as clearly as if I have the Qur'aan open before me. Previously when I heard a Hadith; and then repeated it, I could not retain it; and now I hear Ahaadith and when I narrate them to others, I do not miss a single word'.

TA'AWWUZ AND TASMIYAH.

Ta'awwudh: اَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ

Tasmiyah: بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Allah Ta'aala commands us in the Qur'aan:

فَاِذَا قَرَاْتَ الْقُرْاٰنَ فَاسْتَعِذْ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ

*'When you recite the Qur'aan seek Allah's protection from shay'taan the accursed'. (i.e. recite the **Ta'awwuz**).* (Surah 16:98)

Injunctions and related considerations

According to the consensus of Ummah , it is a **Sunnah to say *Ta'awwudh* and *Tasmiyah* before the recitation of the Holy Qur'aan** whether in Salaah or out of Salaah. However, **the reciting of *Ta'awwudh* is confined to the beginning of the Qur'aanic recital only**. Hence, whenever beginning the recital of the Qur'aan, both *Ta'awwudh* and *Tasmiyah* should be recited. *Ta'awwudh* should not be recited when starting a new Surah during Tilaawat. It is also not musnoon to recite *Ta'awwudh* when beginning any other act, besides the recital of the Qur'aan.

All Muslim scholars are unanimous that *Bismillahir-Rahmanir-Rahim* is a portion of Surah Al-Naml. They also agree that besides Surah Al-Taubah it should be written and read at the beginning of every Surah of the Qur'aan. During recitation of

the Holy Qur'aan, one should repeat *Tasmiyah*, but not *Ta'awwudh*, at the beginning of each Surah, with the exception of Surah Al-Taubah. But if one happens to **begin the recitation of the Holy Qur'an with this Surah**, one should recite *Ta'awwudh* and *Tasmiyah* both.

Rulings:

1. *Bismillahir-Rahmanir-Rahim* is a verse of the Holy Qur'an and a part of the verse in Surah Al-Naml; it is also a regular verse when it occurse between two Surahs. It must, therefore, be treated with as much respect as the Holy Qur'an itself, and it is not permissible to touch it without having performed wudu (ablution) or when in a state of Haidh, Nifaas or Janaabah. It is not allowed to even read this verse as recitation of the Holy Qur'aan before having taken a ritual bath. One may, however, recite it as a **form of prayer** before beginning a work; like taking one's meals or drinking water under all conditions.
2. There is consensus amongst all the Imaams that the *Ta'awwudh* and *Tasmiyah* should be recited at the beginning of the first rakah in Salaah. They do however differ regarding the Tasmiyah in Salaah on whether it should be recited audibly or inaudibly. Imaam Abu Hanifah ﷺ and many other Imaams prefer that it should be recited inaudibly. Imaam Shafi ﷺ prefers that it be read audibly.
3. In the course of Salaah, whether one is reciting the Holy Qur'aan loudly or silently, one should not recite *Tasmiyah* before beginning a Surah just after the Surah Al-Fatihah. Such a practice has not been reported either from the Holy Prophet ﷺ or from any of the first four Khulafa. However there is a complete agreement among the scholars that it is **not makruh** or reprehensible for some one to recite *Tasmiyah* in this situation (Hanafi).

THE ETIQUETTE OF RECITING THE QUR'AAN

Before commencing Tilaawat:

- ✓ Perform Wudhu. It is Haraam (prohibited) to touch the Qur'aan without Wudhu.
- ✓ It is permissible to recite the Qur'aan without Wudhu from memory, without handling it.
- ✓ It is not permissible for a person, on whom ghusl is compulsory, to recite the Qur'aan at all, even from memory.
- ✓ Use a Miswaak and ensure that the mouth is thoroughly cleansed of any strong or offensive smell such as garlic, raw onion, cigarettes, cigars, tobacco etc.
- ✓ The respect for the Qur'aan should be regarded as binding upon every Muslim at all times. Sit in a secluded place facing the Qieblah in an extremely dignified manner. One should not lean against anything or stretch out ones legs or lie down whilst reciting the Qur'aan.
- ✓ The Qur'aan must be placed on an elevated position such as a Qur'aan stand, desk or pillow. Do not place the Qur'aan on the musallah (carpet), the Mimbar or any place on which people stand or sit.

- ✓ The use of ltr (permissable fragrance) is recommended before recital.

When commencing Tilaawah and during Tilaawah:

- ✓ The niyyah (intention) for the recital of the Qur'aan must be solely for the purpose of gaining Allaah's pleasure and to obtain His favour.
- ✓ Before commencing Recite Durood Sharief an odd number of times followed by **Ta'awwuz** and **Tasmiyah**.
- ✓ Recite the Qur'aan with complete attention and humbleness and in a dignified manner, as if you are reciting in response to Allaah's command, and also that you are in His presence and that He is listening to your recital.
- ✓ When one is alone it is better to recite aloud. However, when one is reciting in a Musjid or where others are occupied in their Ibaadat, or there is fear of showing off, then it is best to recite softly. Recite in a melodious voice because this has been emphasised in many Ahaadith. Do not sing the verses or imitate the manner and style of the non-Muslims, for this is totally forbidden.
- ✓ It is waajib (compulsory) to recite the Qur'aan Kareem correctly. Do not recite with haste but make an effort to recite with Tarteel (fluency) and with Tajweed (according to the rules of recitation).
- ✓ When reciting with comprehension; then upon reaching an aayaah describing mercy, ask for Allah's mercy, and when reciting an aayaah in which punishment is depicted, then beseech Allah to save you from such punishment. On an aayaah pertaining to Allah's Glory and Sanctity, one should say: Subhaanallaah (Allah is free from all faults). Masnoon dua's have to be recited after certain aayaah. These are shown with this symbol (۞) on the aayaah and the dua is printed in the margin.
- ✓ An effort must be made to understand the Qur'aan; and where one is not conversant with the Arabic language, he should endeavour to understand the meanings of particular aayaah from the Ulama, or from studying authentic translations. The Ahaadith of Rasulullah ﷺ strictly prohibits the translation and interpretation of the Qur'aan to suit ones own views, more especially and specifically so, when one is not fully acquainted with all the related sciences of the Qur'aan.
- ✓ Try to shed tears while reciting, even if one has to compel oneself to do so.
- ✓ One must not talk during the Tilaawat of the Qur'aan. If an important matter has to be discussed with anyone then the recital should be stopped and the Qur'aan closed. If anyone desires to continue reciting thereafter, then he must recite the Ta'awwuz and Tasmiyah and then continue from where one has stopped.
- ✓ It is reported in one Hadith that whoever has recited the Qur'aan and thereafter praised Allaah and conveyed blessings upon Rasulullah ﷺ and then, asked for forgiveness from his Sustainer; indeed he has asked for goodness from its very source.
- ✓ Do not place any other book, kitaab or object (hat, cap, turban or spectacles, etc.) on the Qur'aan during or after recital.

- Do not turn your back towards the Qur'aan before, during or after recital, and do not sit with the Qur'aan in such a position that it faces someone elses back. sit on a place that is higher than the Qur'aan when the Qur'aan is within sight nor on a place that is higher than the Qur'aan when the Qur'aan is within sight.
- If one feels tired and begins to yawn while reciting the Qur'aan, then the recitation should be terminated and only continued after having rested.
- After terminating the recital, put the Qur'aan into a Juzdaan (pouch) and then place it respectfully on a high shelf, or any other safe place.
- It is sinful to carelessly discard torn or worn pages of the Qur'aan. Unuseable (loose) pages must be put into a clean, Taahir (pure) wrapper and buried in a Taahir (paak) and clean place.
- Besides the Qur'aan, other pieces of paper or things with the names of Allaah and Rasulullah ﷺ must not be shown disrespect by being carelessly discarded at places where these would be trampled upon.

RECITATION OF THE QUR'AAN

When to recite the Qur'aan:

The most suitable time to recite the Qur'aan is after Fajr Salaah. The most virtuous time is the latter part of the night. It is also desirable to recite the Qur'aan between the times of Maghrib and Esha salaah. The Qur'aan should be recited at any time of the day or night provided one is not in the state of Janaabat etc. (i.e., in need of compulsory Ghusl). Tilaawat is allowed during the Makrooh times of salaah as well.

Extent of recital:

According to the Jamhur (general body of Ulama) there is no limitation on the maximum period in which one Khatam should be completed. The reciting should be completed within such time as is convenient. Some Ulama however, say that the maximum period should not exceed forty days. This means that at least three fourths of a Juz should be recited daily. If for some reason this extent could not be recited on that day, then the missed portion should also be covered on the next day, so that the Khatam can be completed in forty days. This view is supported by a Hadith in which it is reported: 'Whoever delays the completion of the Qur'aan for more than forty nights has delayed it considerably'.

Some Ulama are of the opinion that a Khatam should be completed once every month, though it is preferable to complete a Khatam every week, since this was the practice of most Sahaabah ؓ. One could start the recital on Friday and could recite the one Manzil (halting stage) daily, so that the Khatam is completed on the following Thursday. (These manzils are clearly marked at the top of every page). According to Imaam Abu Hanifah ؒ it is ones duty to recite the Qur'aan at least twice a year (i.e. two Khatams). Therefore, under no circumstances should one recite less than this.

THOSE SURAHS OF THE QUR'AAN WHICH ARE TO BE RECITED IN SALAAH

Waathila ؓ relates that Rasulullah ﷺ has said: 'I have been given اَلسَّبْعَالطُّوَلْ (As Sabat Tuwal) in lieu of the Torah, اَلْمِيْنَ (Al Me'een) in lieu of the Psalms, اَلْمَثَانِي Al Mathaani) in lieu of the Bible and اَلْمُفَصَّلْ (Al Mufassal) as a special favour for me.

The first seven Surahs are called 'As Sabat Tuwal' (the seven longest ones), the next eleven are called 'Al Me'een' (Surahs consisting mostly of about a hundred Aayaah each) the following twenty Surahs are known as 'Al Mathaani' (oft repeated Surahs), while all the other remaining Surahs are 'AI Mufassal' (the explicit ones). It is Masnoon (Sunnah) to recite the 'Al Mufassal' in the fardh salaah. These surahs are divided into three sections and are to be recited in the five Fardh Salaahs as follows:

Fajr and Zuhr: The longer ones of the Al Mufassal. These are from *Suratul Hujuraat (Surah 49) to Suratul Inshiqaaq (Surah 84)* - طِوَالُ الْمُفَصَّلْ

Asr and Esha: The medium ones of the Al Mufassal. These are from *Suratul Burooj (Surah 85) to Suratul Qadr (Surah 97)* - اَوْسَاطُ الْمُفَصَّلْ

Maghrib: The short ones of the Al Mufassal. These are from *Suratul Bayyinah (Surah 98) to Suratun Naas (Surah 114)* - قِصَارُ الْمُفَصَّلْ

THE RECITAL OF QUR'AAN IN SALATUL TARAWEEH

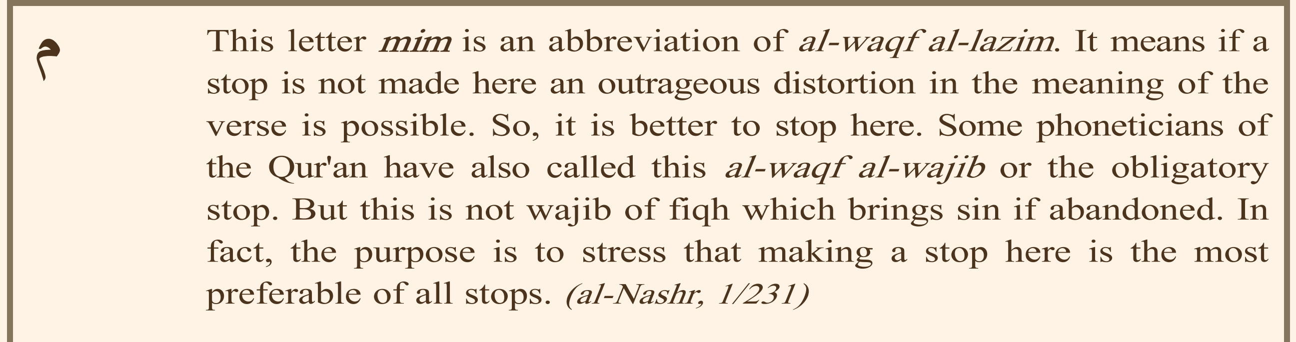
1. It is sunnah to recite the entire Qur'aan in the twenty rakaats of Taraweeh during the month of Ramadhaan. During such complete recital, the Tasmiyah should be recited audibly, once before the Qiraat of a Surah.
2. If there is no person who can recite the entire Qur'aan in the Taraweeh Salaah, then any Imaam should recite the last ten Surahs of the Qur'aan, (from surah Al Feel to the end), twice in twenty rakaat.
3. If an Imaam has recited the Qur' aan in twenty rakaat of Taraweeh in one Musjid then he is not allowed to lead another Taraweeh Jamaat hereafter in another Musjid.
4. To recite the Qur'aan so hastily in Taraweeh that the words are not clearly pronounced, is sinful. In such a case, neither the Imaam nor the muqtadies will receive the anticipated reward.
5. It is the unanimous verdict of the Ulama that any child (who has not yet reached the age of puberty) should not lead the congregation for Taraweeh or any other Salaah.

RUMUZ AL-AWQAF: STOP SIGNS

(Extracted from Ma'ariful Qur'aan)

A useful step taken to facilitate recitation and phonetically correct pronunciation (*tilawah* and *tajwid*) was to provide signs with Qura'nic sentences which could tell the nature of making a stop (breathing) there. These signs are known as the '*rumuz*' (signs) or *alamat* (symbols) of *awqaf* (stops). Their purpose is to help a person who does not know Arabic to stop at the correct spot during his recitation, and thus, avoid causing a change in meaning by breaking his breath at the wrong spot. Most of these signs were first invented by Allamah Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Tayfur Sajawandi ﷺ. *(Al-Nashr fi al-Qlra'at al-'Ashr, 1/225)*

Details about these signs are given below:



م	This letter ***mim*** is an abbreviation of *al-waqf al-lazim*. It means if a stop is not made here an outrageous distortion in the meaning of the verse is possible. So, it is better to stop here. Some phoneticians of the Qur'an have also called this *al-waqf al-wajib* or the obligatory stop. But this is not wajib of fiqh which brings sin if abandoned. In fact, the purpose is to stress that making a stop here is the most preferable of all stops. *(al-Nashr, 1/231)*
ط	This letter ***Ta'*** is an abbreviated form of *al-waqf al-mutlaq*. It means that the statement stands completed at this point. Therefore, it is better to stop here.
قف	This word is ***'qif'*** which means 'stop' and it is inserted where the reader may possibly think that a stop was not correct there.
ز	This letter ***Za'*** is an abbreviation of *al-waqf al mujawwaz*. It means that making a stop here is correct all right, but the better choice is not to make a stop here.
سكتة	This is a symbol for ***saktah***. It means one should stop here breaking the sound but not the breath. This is generally inserted at a place where assimilated reading is likely to cause an erroneous projection of meaning.
وقفة	At this sign of ***waqfah***, one must stop a little longer than saktah (pause). But, breath should not break here too.
ص	This letter Sad is an abbreviation of al-waqf al-murakhkhas. It means that the statement has not yet been completed at this point but, because the sentence has become long, here is the place to breathe and stop rather than do it elsewhere. *(al-Mianh al-Fikriyyah, p.63)*
ق	This letter ***qaf*** is an abbreviation of *qila 'alaihi 1 'waqf*. It means that some phoneticans of the Qur'an identify a stop here while others do not.

صلے	This is an abbreviation of ***al-waslu awla*** which means it is better to recite in assimilated continuity.
صل	This is an abbreviation of ***qad yusalu***, that is, some stop here, while others like to recite on in assimilated continuity.
لا	This letter ***la'*** is an abbreviation of *la taqif.* It means do not stop here, but it does not imply that making a stop here is impermissible, because there are certain places bearing this sign where making a stop brings no harm and making an initiation from the following word is also permissible. Therefore, the correct meaning of this sign is: If a stop is made here, it is better to go back and read over again. Initiation from the next word is not approved. *(al-Nashr, 1/233)*
ج	This letter ***Jim*** is an abbreviation of *al-waqf al-ja'iz* and it means that it is permissible to stop here.
لاٰ ۵	Optional to pause or to continue.*
مع مُعَانقد ∴ ∴	This ***ma'*** is an abbreviation of *"mu'anaqah"*. This symbol is inserted at a place where a single verse has two possible explanations. According to one explanation, the stop will be made at one given place, while according to another explanation, this will be at another place. So, a stop can be made at either one of the two places, but once a stop has been made at one place, it is not correct to stop at the other. However, if a stop is not made at both places, that will be correct. It is also known as *'al-muqabalah'*. It was, first of all, pointed out by Imam Abu al-Fadl-al-Razi *(al-Nashr, 1/237 and al-Itqan, 1/88).*
ك	Denotes similar rule as at end of preceding Aayah. *
أْ	A small circle on a letter denotes that such a syllable must not be pronounced during continous recital, but should be recited when pausing. *
۵	Non-Kufi Aayah *
	وَقْفُ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ This is marked at places where some *hadith* report proves that the Holy Prophet ﷺ stopped here while reciting.

* Not extracted from Ma'ariful Qur'aan

Basic Rules of Waqf (Stopping):

1. A Waqf is only correct if a breath is taken before reciting the following word. To recite the last letter as a Saakin and not to renew the breath is incorrect.

2. If there appears a **Fathah** (َ), **Kasrah** (ِ), **Dhammah** (ُ) or a **Kasratain** (ٍ), **Dhammatain** (ٌ) on the last letter of a word before a stop, then that letter will be recited as a **Saakin** (ۡ).

سَمِيۡعٌۢ بَصِيۡرٌ ۝ ← سَمِيۡعٌۢ بَصِيۡرۡ ۝   يَعۡلَمُوۡنَ ۝ ← يَعۡلَمُوۡنۡ ۝

خُلُقٍ عَظِيۡمٍ ۝ ← خُلُقٍ عَظِيۡمۡ ۝   حِيۡنَ تَقُوۡمُ ۝ ← حِيۡنَ تَقُوۡمۡ ۝

يَوۡمُ الدِّيۡنِ ۝ ← يَوۡمُ الدِّيۡنۡ ۝

And if the last letter has a **Fathatain** (ً) or Mad (ٰ) then the last letter is read as if it has a **Fathah** (َ) on it.

رَبِّكَ فَتَخۡشٰى ← رَبِّكَ فَتَخۡشَا   حُبًّا جَمًّا ← حُبًّا جَمَّا   اَفۡوَاجًا ← اَفۡوَاجَا

If it is a Mushaddad letter i.e. a letter with a **Tashdeed** (ّ), the letter should be prolonged between 1½ and two of itself. The same rules as above apply.

فَطَلٌّ ط ← فَطَلّ ط   وَّتَبَّ ۝ ← وَّتَبّ ۝

وَالۡحَجِّ ط ← وَالۡحَجّ ط

صَفًّا صَفًّا ۝ ← صَفًّا صَفَّا ۝   اَنَّهُ الۡحَقُّ ط ← اَنَّهُ الۡحَقّ ط

3. If the last letter ia a round **Taa** (ة), when stopping; it is recited as a **Haa** (ه).

نَارًا حَامِيَةٌ ← نَارًا حَامِيَه   اَصۡحٰبُ الۡمَيۡمَنَةِ ← اَصۡحٰبُ الۡمَيۡمَنَه

4. If there appears a **Saakin letter** after a **Tanween**, then the **Noon** (ن) of the **Tanween** should be given a **Kasrah** (ِ) and joined with the following letter. This shall be the rule when it is decided not to stop.

مُّبِيۡنٍ ۝ اقۡتُلُوۡا ← مُّبِيۡنِ نِ اقۡتُلُوۡا   لُّمَزَةِ ۝ الَّذِىۡ ← لُّمَزَةِ نِ الَّذِىۡ

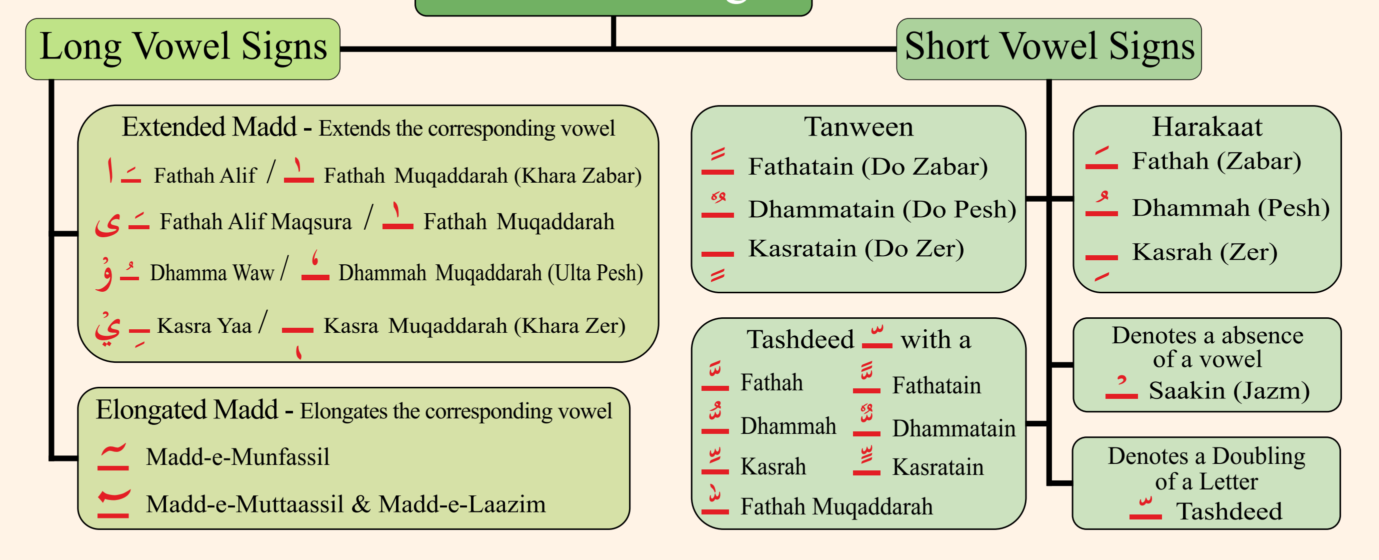
When a Stop is made, then the **Noon** (ن) of the **Tanween** should not be pronounced when beginning the recital of the following word.

مُّبِيۡنٍ ۝ اقۡتُلُوۡا ← مُّبِيۡنۡ ۝ اُقۡتُلُوۡا   لُّمَزَةِ ۝ الَّذِىۡ ← لُّمَزَهۡ ۝ اَلَّذِىۡ

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THE ARABIC ALPHABET

Letter	Name	Arabic name	Joined	Initial	Medial	Final
ا	Alif	اَلِف	اَبْ	ا		ـا
ب	Baa	بَا	اَبْ	بـ	ـبـ	ـب
ت	Taa	تَا	اَتْ	تـ	ـتـ	ـت
ث	Thaa	ثَا	اَثْ	ثـ	ـثـ	ـث
ج	Jeem	جِيْم	اَجْ	جـ	ـجـ	ـج
ح	Haa	حَا	اَحْ	حـ	ـحـ	ـح
خ	Khaa	خَا	اَخْ	خـ	ـخـ	ـخ
د	Daal	دَال	اَدْ	د		ـد
ذ	Zhaal	ذَال	اَذْ	ذ		ـذ
ر	Raa	را	اَرْ	ر		ـر
ز	Zaa	زا	اَزْ	ز		ـز
س	Seen	سِيْن	اَسْ	سـ	ـسـ	ـس
ش	Sheen	شِيْن	اَشْ	شـ	ـشـ	ـش
ص	Saad	صَاد	اَصْ	صـ	ـصـ	ـص
ض	Dhaad	ضَاد	اَضْ	ضـ	ـضـ	ـض
ط	Taa	طَا	اَطْ	ط	ـطـ	ـط
ظ	Zhaa	ظَا	اَظْ	ظ	ـظـ	ـظ
ع	Ain	عَيْن	اَعْ	عـ	ـعـ	ـع
غ	Ghain	غَيْن	اَغْ	غـ	ـغـ	ـغ
ف	Faa	فَا	اَفْ	فـ	ـفـ	ـف
ق	Qaaf	قَاف	اَقْ	قـ	ـقـ	ـق
ك	Kaaf	كَاف	اَكْ	كـ	ـكـ	ـك
ل	Laam	لَام	اَلْ	لـ	ـلـ	ـل
م	Meem	مِيْم	اَمْ	مـ	ـمـ	ـم
ن	Noon	نون	اَنْ	نـ	ـنـ	ـن
و	Waw	وَاو	اَوْ	و		ـو
ه/ھ	Haa	هَا	اَهْ	هـ	ـهـ	ـه
ء	Hamza	هَمْزَة	اَءْ	أ إ	ئ ؤ	ء
ي	Yaa	يا	اَيْ	يـ	ـيـ	ـي



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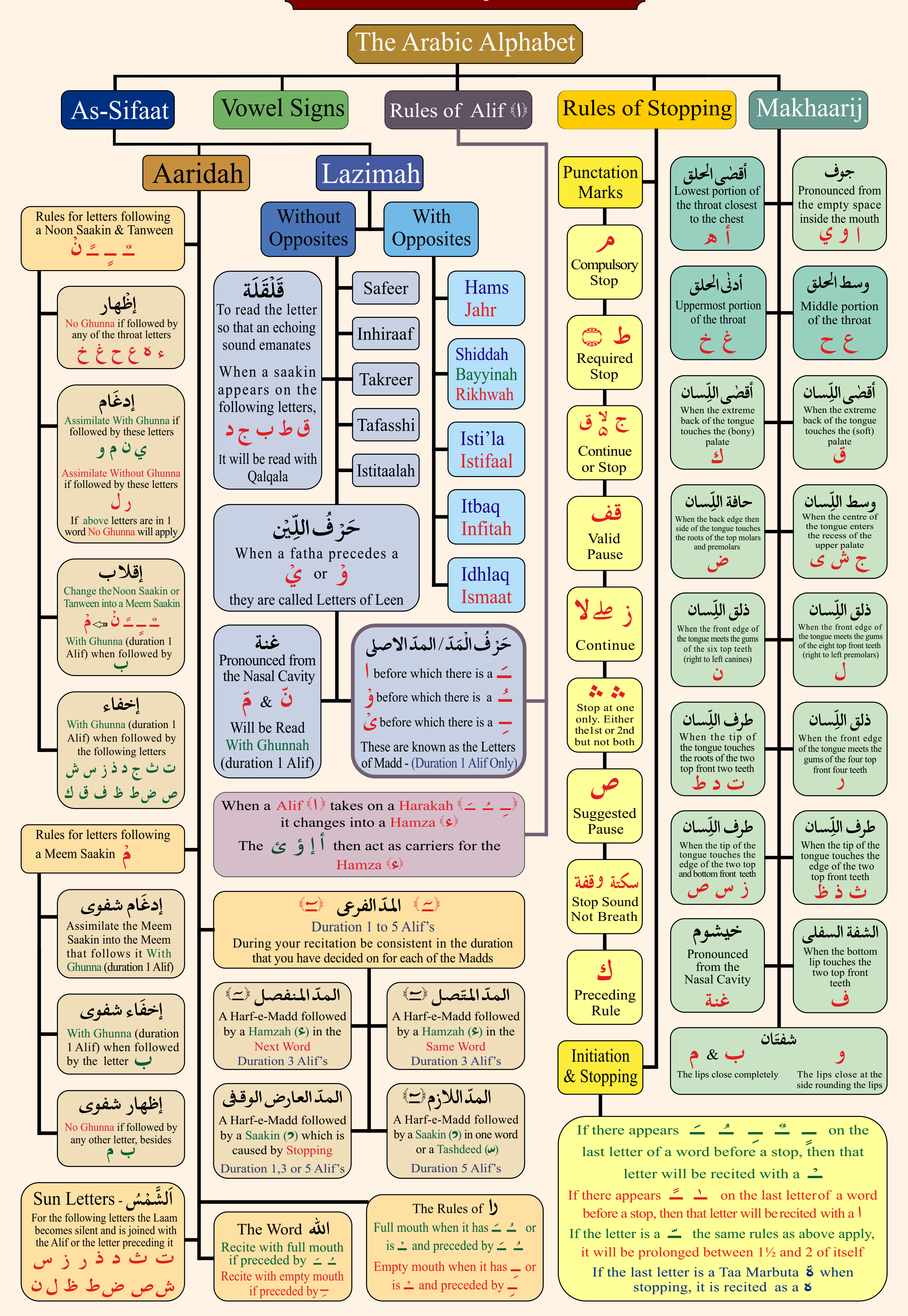


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References: Back to Basics - Qari Basheer Patel, Key to Tajweed - Mujlisul Ulema of South Africa, Nooraani Qaaidah, Tajweed Made Easy - Madrasah Arabia Islamia, Tajweed for Beginners - Qari Ismail Essack

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Summarised Tajweed Rules



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اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِىْ هَدٰىنَا لِهٰذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لِنَهْتَدِىَ لَوْلَا اَنْ هَدٰىنَا اللّٰهُ

All Praises due to Allah who has guided us to this, and we would not have been rightly guided had Allah not guided us. (Holy Quraan➟7:43)

رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا ؕ اِنَّكَ اَنْتَ السَّمِيْعُ الْعَلِيْمُ ۞

وَ تُبْ عَلَيْنَا ۚ اِنَّكَ اَنْتَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيْمُ ۞

Our Lord accept from us! Indeed, You - and You alone - are the All- Hearing, the All-Knowing! (Holy Quraan➟2:127)

And accept our repentance. Indeed, You - and You alone - are the Most-Relenting, the Very-Merciful. (Holy Quraan➟2:128)

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nurulhudasa@outlook.com

جَزَاكَ اللّٰهُ خَيْرًا And please do remember us in your Duas.